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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861
No. 16415

二拜禮 號五廿月三英港香

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941.

日八廿月二

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Special Offer

Anklet Socks

LISLE FINISH

2 pairs for \$1

Obtainable in

Saxe Blue, Navy and White.

All sizes for Ladies & Children.

WHITEAWAY'S

YUGO-SLAVIAN ARMY WARNED TO STAND BY: PACT SIGNING TO-DAY

Special to the "Telegraph"

BELGRADE, MAR. 24 (UP).—THE MINISTER OF WAR, GENERAL PETITCH TO-DAY ISSUED ORDERS FOR STRICT PREPAREDNESS THROUGHOUT THE ARMY, CONFINING ALL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS TO BARRACKS AND THE ORDER BEING EFFECTIVE AS FROM TO-DAY.

The police throughout the country were strictly instructed to-day to preserve peace and order, suppressing and punishing by the most energetic measures any public manifestations or expressions indicating anti-Government action, sabotage, foreign propaganda or resistance to the authorities.

Prime Minister Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch are scheduled to leave for Vienna in a special train to-night.

LEAVE FOR VIENNA

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Yugo-Slav Prime Minister, Dr Dragisha Cvetkovitch, and the Foreign Minister, Dr Aleksander Cincar-Markovitch, have left Belgrade for Germany, accompanied by Herr von Herren, the German Minister, according to a Belgrade dispatch to the German news agency.

Many members of the Government, including the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Matchek, and also the Hungarian and Italian Ministers and the German Legation staff were present to see them off.

MATSUOKA MEETS MOLOTOV

"Stalin Also Present"

MOSCOW, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—After lunching with the German Ambassador at the German Embassy, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Yosuke Matsuoka, accompanied by Lieut-General Tatekawa, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, visited M. Molotov at the Kremlin to-day.

M. Stalin was present at the interview. With M. Molotov was M. Lozavsky, Vice-Commisnar for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Matsuoka also attended a reception to the diplomats of countries adhering to the Three Power Pact held at the Japanese Ambassador's residence.

Previously the Japanese Foreign Minister had sent gifts to M. Stalin and M. Molotov through the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. The gift for M. Stalin was a thirteenth century Japanese screen decorated with hunting scenes while that for M. Molotov was a lacquer box on which a Japanese shrine was painted in gold and silver.

Constable Savagely Slain

Believed Attacked
By Woodcutters

Chinese constable D187, Wang Teh, was found to have been savagely attacked after carrying out a raid on a number of tree wood thieves on the hillside above Po Shan Road, Upper Levels, shortly after noon yesterday. He died while on the way to the Queen Mary Hospital.

A telephone message was received at the Gough Hill Police Station about 11 a.m. stating that a number of wood cutters were at work on the hillside above Po Shan Road and Kote-wall Road.

Sergeant Williton and Constable Wang Teh were sent out to round them up, and they split up on reaching the hillside. The wood cutters must have run off on seeing the Police, and it is assumed at present that constable Wang met his death in trying to make an arrest.

Torpedoed Survivors Are Landed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LISBON, Mar. 24 (UP).—A dispatch to the "Telegraph" from San Vicente says that the Portuguese steamer Vincto Dama, landed 70 survivors from the Allied steamers Clan MacNab, Tapanelli and Andaluzian, which were torpedoed off Cape Verde.

It is reported that the Tapanelli sank after colliding with a Norwegian ship as the convoy was scattering.

Full Text of Notable Lend and Lease Bill

The following is the full text of the historic Lend and Lease Bill (originally known as Bill No. 1776) which has now become law. Under this Bill Britain and the rest of the Democracies now fighting totalitarian aggression are guaranteed fullest material aid from the United States.

A Bill—No. 1776

Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States."

Section 2

As used in this Act—

(1) The term "defense article" means—

(a) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or

part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: Manufactured or procured pursuant to section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(b) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Section 3

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Croat Leader Attending
BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Dr Matchek, the Yugo-Slav Vice-Premier and Croat signing of the Yugo-Slav-German Pact.

He will leave for Vienna by air to-morrow morning.

The special train taking Dr Cvetkovitch and Dr Cincar-Markovitch to Germany was most carefully guarded and precautions were taken throughout the capital in case of demonstrations.

The Yugo-Slav people are still being kept completely in ignorance of the dramatic change in the situation. Decisions have been taken entirely without their knowledge.

Signature To-day

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—It was predicted in well-informed quarters here to-day that the pact with the Axis would be signed in Vienna to-morrow.

The Yugo-Slav Premier and Foreign Minister were reported to be leaving for Vienna to-night. They were received by the Senior Regent, Prince Paul, last night.

The note from Britain to the Yugo-

TURN to Back Page, Column 4

Telephones Cut Off

Turkish Action

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—Telephones between Turkey and Europe have been cut off for all except official communications between last night and this evening.

It is officially believed that this was due to the transmission of an important announcement, either political or military, but it may have been only a full dress practice for future emergencies.

Exchange of Notes

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is officially announced that Turkey and Russia have exchanged a declaration of mutual determination to refrain from embarrasing each other if involved in war.

Nazi Losses Over Malta

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is reported that the R.A.F. shot down nine Junkers 89s and that anti-aircraft guns destroyed four more when large formations of German bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta last Sunday.

The report added, "there was but little damage from the bombings."

British Ack-Acks In Greece

British anti-aircraft units have been established in Greece for some time past, according to reliable reports. This official picture illustrates the arrival of one of the earliest light A.A. units. The gun crew are seen assembling their gun.



Italians Crumple Before Artillery

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Artillery activity was lively on both sides in Albania yesterday. Several enemy batteries were silenced, says a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio to-night.

"In the region of Aoros River in the central sector, the Italians launched a local attack which was met with heavy fire from our lines before it could develop. The Italians again suffered extremely heavy casualties."

Information given by Italian prisoners confirms that General Cavallero has ceased to command the Italian Army in Albania and that General Caluso is the new commander-in-chief.

It is also confirmed that the Second Regiment of Bersaglieri were badly smashed up in the battle of Klisura, losing more than 50 per cent. of their effectives.

A battalion of 800 Alpini was left with only two officers and 80 men.

LATEST

British Net Tightens Around Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The whole of British Somaliland is again under British control and the road from Berbera to Hargeisa is now open. This announcement was made in today's communiqué here which also announces further successes in Abyssinia.

British forward troops attacked strong Italian positions holding a pass just west of Jijiga, capturing vital positions after strong opposition. British losses in this engagement were slight.

Distant centres of administration in Abyssinia, some of which are 400 miles from the British lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers.

Pause Way With Bombs

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—In Abyssinia the South African Air Force continued to prepare the way for the advancing British troops. Enemy road and all communications between Dire Dawa and Awash were heavily attacked.

At Uro, many bombs hit a supply train moving towards Dire Dawa. Other trains were attacked at Mieso and Awash. Several trucks were left overturned.

Twenty trucks and some troops at Metahara, near Addis Ababa, were machine-gunned. Fires were seen at Awash after mechanical transport was attacked.

At Sella, British Somaliland, pilots reported that a large number of natives, carrying white flags and Union Jacks, could be seen fleeing from buildings.

From all these operations, all British aircraft returned safely except two fighters, the pilots of

10,000 Incendiary Bombs Dropped On Heart Of Berlin By R.A.F. Pilots

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—British bombers attacking the centre of Berlin last night had to make their way through an intense barrage. Despite this attempt to protect the heart of the German capital, a large force of British bombers managed to cross Berlin. Some flew along Unter Den Linden within a mile or so of which are five of the main railway stations—keeping on a steady course in order to take their aim.

Others directed their bombs at fires which the first wave of British aircraft had started and others attacked goodsyards and factories south of the city.

Polish crews took part in the raid. Many of the British crews had often made the trip before.

10,000 Incendiaries

Ten thousand incendiaries and some of the heaviest high explosives were rained on Berlin. In the area selected for the main attack, a great number of bombs were seen to explode, some in the centre of the target. Flashes of larger bombs lit up the factories at which they were aimed.

Fire after fire sprang up, glowing red with a suffused glare through the mist.

On the way back from Berlin, several British aircraft passed over Hanover which was also attacked in force, and the pilots saw fierce explosions in the heart of the city.

Cherbourg Attacked

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Air Ministry to-day stated that British bombers this morning bombed the docks at Cherbourg and heavily machine-gunned from an altitude of 100 feet, German troops in the streets at Barfleur, near Cherbourg.

The statement added: "After bombing the docks at Cherbourg, the Blenheims dived and dealt effectively with their light guns on the outer mole."

Nazi Raiders

An interesting analysis of the chances of survival for any length of time of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau is made in the "News Chronicle." "The search may continue many days. Less heavily armed than many British battleships they have the 'legs' of most of them for speed with the exception of the King George V. With nine 11-inch guns their armament is superior to any British cruisers except the battle cruisers Hood, Renown and Repulse. When the search has brought results, there arise the difficulties of bringing adequate forces into contact. In this, the aircraft may be expected to play an increasingly large part against U-boats as well as surface raiders."

Great Lakes Yards

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Canada and the United States are TURN to Back Page, Column 3

SENATE RECORD

Aid Britain Bill
Through

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—In record time, and with a vote of 67 to 9, the Senate to-day passed the seven billion dollar Aid Britain Bill. The measure is expected to be flown to President Roosevelt, who is now fishing in southern waters, for his signature.

The Senate voted to strike out the clause forbidding the purchase of foreign foodstuffs. This was accomplished by making a correction in the Journal which failed to record Senator Russell's vote last Thursday. The correction makes the vote 33 to 32 in favour of elimination of the clause.

Farm Senators said they would fight to remove the amendment when the Bill was sent to conference, but the Bill passed in the exact form in which it came from the House, no amendments being offered. The debate lasted only two hours.

Eradication of Naziism Essential Says Willkie

TORONTO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—"The war in Europe must end in the eradication of Nazism," declared Mr Wendell Willkie, broadcasting here to-night.

The removal of trade barriers must be the keynote of the new peace which should not "again lock 80,000,000 people within a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance and war."

The conquered countries of Europe, continued Mr Willkie, "must be restored to liberty with larger world trade, and China 'should be saved from aggression.' Above all, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States must join together in eliminating their own trade barriers and end within themselves political, economic and social maladjustments."

Canada, England and the United States, he concluded, are to-day of one purpose. "May we remain joined to-morrow for this nobler purpose?"

Mr Willkie arrived from New York by train in a private coach belonging to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was met on arrival by civic, provincial and military officials and headed a two-mile long procession of troops and auxiliary forces. The Canadian Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, came down specially from Ottawa to meet him.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post, Ltd.

CROSS SPRINGER SPANIEL Puppies (seven) for sale in aid of the Bomber Fund. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or from the Publishers South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post
China and Macao
16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign
25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph
China and Macao
14 cents per copy
16 cents Saturdays

British and Foreign
20 cents per copy,
25 cents Saturdays.

Film Star Seeks To Change Name

HEDWING Eva Maria Klesler asked the U.S. Superior Court recently for permission to change her name to Hedy Lamarr, her screen name.

She said she was born in Vienna on Nov. 9, 1914.

Hedy Lamarr is published as one of Hollywood's glamour stars.

In June, 1939, she married Gene Markey, associate producer with Twentieth Century-Fox. Markey was a former husband of Joan Bennett.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Shippers are hereby notified that effective April 25, 1941 the rates on Oil, non-essential in bulk, Barrels, Casks or Drums to Pacific Coast and Overland delivery will be US\$19.00 per 2,000 lbs.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU.
Hongkong, March 24, 1941.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Issue of 600,000 new ordinary shares of \$10 each

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 1st to 5th April, 1941, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
21st March, 1941.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1941, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 15th MARCH, 1941, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1941.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Notice is hereby given that the Company's standard charges will be increased as from 17th March, 1941, by adding a 10% surcharge to the amounts charged for electricity consumed for lighting and power as per meters read on and after 24th April, 1941.

The existing scale of discounts will remain in force.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. W. MUNTUN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1941.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 2 Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Monday, 31st March, 1941, at noon for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 31st March, 1941, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. COCK,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1941.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd., will be held in the Board Room of the Company, 2nd Floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Friday, the 28th day of March, 1941, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the Annual General Meeting convened for noon on that day shall have terminated, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the existing Article 95 and the substitution in lieu thereof of the following Article:—

"95. The Directors of the Company shall not be 'less than six and not more than ten in number.'"

(b) In Article 101 the word "six" shall be substituted for the word "four" where such word occurs in the third and fifth line respectively of such Article.

By order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1941.

HONG KONG ROTARY CLUB

FLAG DAY

March 29th, 1941.

Object
To obtain funds to purchase Motor Ambulances and Mobile Canteens for China and Britain.

Alice FAYE
Betty GRABLE
TIN PAN ALLEY
JACK OAKIE
JOHN PAYNE
ALL THE LATEST
BROADWAY - MICHAEL
BROTHERS - BEN CARTER
Directed by Walter Lang
A 1940 Century-Fox Picture
NEXT CHANGE
AT THE
KING'S

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3145 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Rachmaninoff Concerto in F Sharp Minor

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1.2-1.5 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 0.52 m.c., per second.

H. K. T.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cession.

12.30 Charlie Kunz at the Piano.

Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. 12.

12.40 Hawaiian Selections.

1.00 Local Time Signal.

1.01 Weber-Fanalia on Melodies of Johann Strauss.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

2.15 Close Down.

5.45 Indian Programme.

6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.52 New Variety.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—'British Speaks'.

Talk by J. B. Priestly.

7.30 Portuguese Programme.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 An hour of Popular Classics.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.15 London Relay—Questions of the Hour.

9.30 A Scottish Programme.

10.00 London Relay—Talk: 'Scots Abroad'.

10.15 Compositions of Rachmaninoff.

11.00 Close Down.

Police Reserve Orders Issued

Police Reserve Orders by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Perdue, Acting Commissioner of Police:

Chinese Company
Commendation—Constable R1004 Kong Ka-yan is commended by the Commissioner of Police for real and alertness whilst on duty in arresting a Chinese male on February 22, 1941 who was convicted for assault with bodily harm.

Training Course—Part IV—Those detailed will attend Prince's Building, 1st floor, for Part IV of Training Course on Wednesday, March 26, at 17.15 hours sharp.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Strength—Constable R1705 Sultan Khan is dismissed from the Hongkong Police Reserve, as from date.

N. C. O.'s Meeting—All N. C. O.'s will attend a meeting at the Company Headquarters on Wednesday, March 26, at 17.30 hours sharp.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Training Course—Part II—Members of the Kowloon Section will attend Police Training School, Kowloon, on Friday, March 26, at 17.30 hours for Part II of Training Course. Dress—Blue Uniform.

Training Course—Part III—Those detailed will attend Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, March 30, at 10.00 hours sharp to fire the Part III of Training Course.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Emergency Unit Reserve
Training Course—Part II—All members of "B" Company will attend No. 2 Police Station on Wednesday and Friday, March 26 and 28, at 17.15 hours for Part II of Training Course.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

O. EAGER,
D. C. P. (II).

Union Church Meeting

The annual meeting of the Union Church was held yesterday.

The following officers were elected: Trustee, Mr. R. Young, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Eric Hingworth, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. Macleod; Committee of Management, Mr. W. L. Alexander (Chairman), Mr. J. B. Gilroy, (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. S. V. Boxer, W. Elliott, L. A. Gibson, H. L. McKenzie, A. McKellar, Mrs. N. Crawford, Mrs. Graham-Cumming, Mr. J. Scott; Registrar, Mr. J. Lawrie.

When the question of electing a Women Committee arose the Chairman said: "As so many women are away we will leave that to the women themselves. They can get together and elect a committee."

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
WE ARE AT WAR

Yos! Fighting a battle against DISEASE
IGNORANCE
and POVERTY

Help us to win!

YOUR DESTINATION
METROPOLIS HOTEL
A PRIVATE BATH IN EVERY ROOM

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES EVERY DAY

A Special Shave Cream—It's Not a Soap, Needs No Brush!

Daily shaving leaves many men's faces raw and sensitive. Yet, because of his business and social status, one out of every 7 men must shave every day.

To meet this condition, Williams has now developed GLIDER—a special cream for daily shavers. With no soap base, it's a complete departure from ordinary shave creams. No brush. No lather. Not sticky or greasy.

A superabundance of moisture is contained in this rich cream. It won't dry on your face. Applied with the fingers, it quickly softens each whisker. A protective layer is formed over which your razor glides. Oil comes each hair at the base without scraping. Like a cold cream, GLIDER is the result of nearly 100 years' experience in making fine shaving preparations.

Sole Agents:
W. H. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

Governor To Be Guest Of Honour

A lunch will be held in the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel on Friday, April 4, at 1 p.m. in honour of the Hon. President of the Sino-British Cultural Association, H. E. Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Prof. Gordon King, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hongkong, will give a talk on "The Buddhist Cave Temples of Yun-kang," illustrated by lantern slides.

Reservations should be made before Wednesday, April 3, by writing or telephoning to the Hon. Secretary, Tel. 28056, Sub-exchange, Fung Ping Shan Library, and members are requested to give the names of their guests (ladies included) so as to facilitate the seating arrangements. A charge

of \$2.50 a person will be made, and the money will be collected at the door.

H. E. the Governor will arrive at 1.10 p.m. and members and guests are therefore requested to assemble not later than 1 p.m.

PAINTING EXHIBITION

It is announced that an exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists will be held under the joint auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Chinese Culture and the Sino-British Cultural Association on March 29 to 30, inclusive.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Paid-up Capital £5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £5,000,000
Reserve Fund £5,000,000

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West End Branch:
14/16, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Manchester Branch:
52, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Alor Star	Hankow	Penang
Amoy	Hongkong	Shanghai
Batavia	Ipoh	Singapore
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin
Canton	Manila	Yokohama
Cebu	Medan	
Colon	New York	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Shanghai	
Ipoh	Singapore	
Kuala Lumpur	Sourabaya	
Manila	Tientsin	
Medan	Yokohama	
New York		
Peking		
Shanghai		
Singapore		
Sourabaya		
Tientsin		
Yokohama		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business and claims recovery of British money. Tax overpaid on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

W. H. EVANS THOMAS,
Manager.

POST OFFICE

The Printed Matter Service to the following places in China is temporarily suspended:—Yunnan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan, Fukien (except Amoy and Kulangsu), Kwangsi, North and East of Kwangtung.

The public are reminded that it is a breach of postal regulations to enclose in a postal cover communications intended for persons other than the addressee.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 18th March Mar. 25.
Australia and Manila Mar. 25.
Canton Mar. 25.
U.S.A. and Japan (San Francisco date, 7th March) Mar. 25.
Australia, Rabaul and Manila Mar. 27.
Straits and Air Mail by "British Overseas Service" (except London) by Sea from Singapore Mar. 27.
Java and Manila Mar. 28.
Canton Mar. 28.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai—(San Francisco date, 7th March) Mar. 28.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai—(San Francisco date, 1st March) Mar. 30.
Rangoon Mar. 30.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services".
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 25, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 25, 5.30 p.m.

Reg. Mar. 25, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 25, 5.30 p.m.
Canton 7 p.m.

Wednesday, March 26
Air Mail by sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 26, 10.30 a.m.
Ord. Mar. 26, 11.00 a.m.

Straits and Calcutta.
Parcels 11 a.m.
Letters Noon.

Straits, South Africa, and Parcels only for United Kingdom.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Parcels Mar. 26, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. Mar. 26, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 27, 8.30 a.m.

Friday, March 27
Air Mail by Sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 27, 2 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 27, 2.30 p.m.

Ceylon, India, East and South Africa
3.30 p.m.
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta
3.30 p.m.

Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 28, 4.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 28, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, March 29
Straits and Rangoon 2.00 p.m.
Manila, Batavia, Mauritius, Laurence Marques, and South Africa
3.30 p.m.

U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and United-Kingdom via San Francisco
Note:—All Mails for United-Kingdom will be forwarded with or without subscription.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Parcels Mar. 29, 4 p.m.
Reg. Mar. 29, 4.30 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 29, 5.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and Parcels only for United-Kingdom
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Par. Mar. 29, 5 p.m.
Reg. Mar. 31, 9.45 a.m.
Ord. Mar. 31, 10.30 a.m.

Canton 5.30 p.m.
Manila, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 5.30 p.m.

Monday, March 31
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services".
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 31, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 31, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 31, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 31, 7 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco.
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Reg. Mar. 31, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 1, 9.30 a.m.

Straits and Parcels only for United-Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Par. Mar. 31, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 1, 9.45 a.m.
Ord. Apr. 1, 10.30 a.m.

G.P.O.
Par. Mar. 31, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 1, 9.45 a.m.
Ord. Apr. 1, 10.30 a.m.

Tuesday, April 1
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and United-Kingdom via San Francisco (No Parcels for United-Kingdom).
Note:—All Mails for United-Kingdom will be forwarded with or without subscription.
K.P.O.
Par. Apr. 1, 4 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 1, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 1, 5.30 p.m.

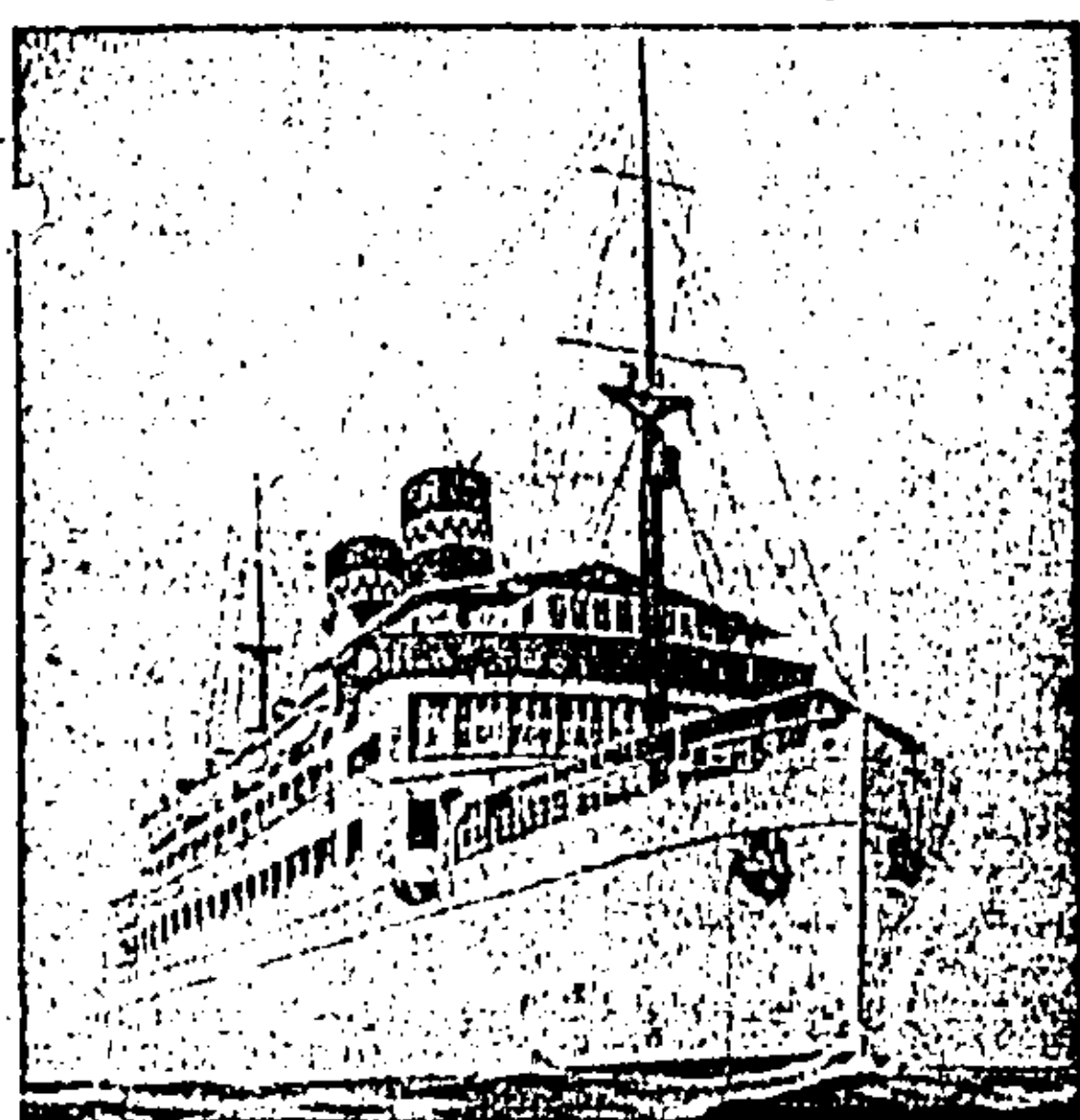
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Ord. Apr. 1, 5.30 p.m.

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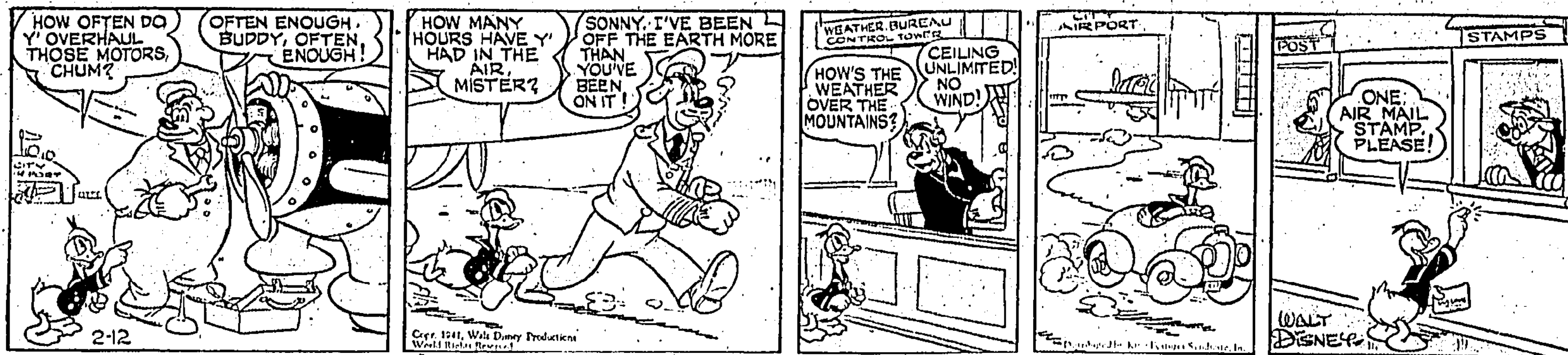
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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Budden
- 2—Weapons
- 3—Vaseline-like animal
- 4—Dog house
- 5—None
- 6—Growing out
- 7—One exposed
- 8—Small tube
- 9—Characteristic
- 10—Tall
- 11—Kindness near
- 12—Astric
- 13—Astric
- 14—Astric
- 15—Astric
- 16—Astric
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- 65—Astric
- 66—Astric

DOWN

- 1—Made up for
- 2—Kind of element
- 3—Japanese measure
- 4—Scottish chemist
- 5—Breathes heavily
- 6—Quantity of yarn
- 7—Hebrew letter
- 8—Queen Eugenia of Spain
- 9—English queen
- 10—Narrow opening
- 11—Parola
- 12—Parent
- 13—Mongolian people
- 14—Clothing
- 15—Movement
- 16—Intermittent
- 17—Lisa (French)
- 18—Masks Arjan m
- 19—Butter-like
- 20—Burr: fulness
- 21—C in A
- 22—How slight
- 23—Peck (abbr.)
- 24—Exchange
- 25—Period of time
- 26—Exits
- 27—Minicked
- 28—Tree
- 29—Verb
- 30—Dreadful
- 31—Riff
- 32—Western Indian
- 33—Word indicating
- 34—French conjunction
- 35—Continental fabric

The Film, Adapted From the Best-selling Novel by Daphne du Maurier, Won the Academy Award for 1940. It will Be Shown in Hongkong This Week.

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Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK who made "GONE WITH THE WIND"
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SYNOPSIS: When I first met Max de Winter, he was brooding bitterly over the death of his beautiful wife, Rebecca, in a sailing accident; my own shyness and naivete—and my unhidden love for him—made him gay and happy. He asked me to marry him, and we went to Manderley, his famous estate. Everything about the great house bore Rebecca's influence, and Mrs. Danvers, the house-keeper, seemed particularly to resent my taking Rebecca's place as the mistress of Manderley. Surprisingly, she suggested a costume for me, for the Manderley Masquerade Ball; but when I appeared in it, Max furiously sent me upstairs to change. Mrs. Danvers waited there, smiling, to tell me it was the same costume Rebecca had worn! Suddenly there was commotion outside; a ship had gone ashore, and a diver had discovered Rebecca's sailing boat.

Chapter Five

I stumbled across the beach, looking for Maxim. I found him in Rebecca's cottage.

When I saw him, he was standing near the strangely blazing fireplace, dishevelled, his evening clothes of the night before stained with sea water. His face seemed blank, yet ravaged with the look of a man who could not bear to see more. "Maxim," I called. "Maxim—you haven't had any sleep." He turned to me, and with a strange tenseness drew me close.

"You've forgiven me, haven't you?" I said.

"Forgive you? What have I got to forgive you for?"

"For last night—my stupidity about the costume."

"Oh, that! I was angry with you, wasn't I?"

"Yes," I whispered. "Oh, Maxim, can't we start all over again?" I burst out. "I don't ask that you love me... I won't ask impossible things. I'll be your friend and companion... I'll be happy with that."

He took my face in his hands. "How much do you love me?" he asked, his voice tortured by something I did not know.

"Maxim, must I tell you...?" "I'm afraid it's too late, my darling..." he said slowly. "It's all over now. The thing's happened—the thing I've dreaded."

"Maxim, what are you trying to tell me?"

"Rebecca has won." I could only think of his love for her, of how I had lost.

"Her shadow has been between us all the time," he went on. "She knew that this would happen."

"What are you saying?" "They sent a diver down. He found another boat."

"I know, Frank told me. Rebecca's boat..." "The diver made another discovery. He broke one of the ports and looked in. There was a body in there—Rebecca's."

"No, no!" I screamed. "The woman that was washed up at Edgecombe—that wasn't Rebecca. It was the body of some unknown woman. I identified it, but I knew it was not Rebecca. It was all a lie. I knew where Rebecca's body was! Lying on the cabin floor, on the bottom of the sea."

"How did you know, Maxim?" "He turned to face me. 'Because—I put it there!' He stepped nearer me. 'Will you look into my eyes and tell me that you love me now?' he said, bitterly. 'You see—it's too late.'"

I could not speak, with the horror, the stunning surprise of what he had said. And then I could not resist throwing my arms around him. "It's not too late!" I said desperately. "You're not to say that I love you more than anything in the world... please, Maxim, kiss me, please. We've got to be what we've never been—together, close!"

How could we be close when I knew you were always thinking of Rebecca? How could you ask me to love you when I knew you loved Rebecca still?"

"You thought I loved Rebecca? You thought that? I hated her. I could not believe my ears. Then he poured out what was in him. He paced up and down, speaking quietly, reflectively.

"They told me I was the luckiest man on earth when I married her... she was so lovely, so accomplished, so amusing. I believed her, completely—but I never had a moment's happiness with her. She was incapable of love, or tenderness, or decency. I found out about her four days after we were married. She stood there—on



Joan Fontaine and Reginald Denny.

that cliff at Monte Carlo, where you first saw me—laughing, her black hair blowing in the wind. She told me all about herself—everything... things I'll never tell a living soul. We made a bargain—she would play the grand mistress of Manderley, and I would be able to save the family honour." He spoke the last contemptuously, searching my face for belief.

"I kept the bargain—and so did she—apparently. But then she began to grow careless. She took a flat in London... began bringing her friends down there. There was a cousin of hers—Favell."

"I know him," I said. "He came here the day you went to London." "Why didn't you tell me?" "I didn't like to. I thought it would remind you of—Rebecca." "Remind me! As if I needed reminding! Favell used to visit her here—in this cottage. It went on, until I couldn't stand it any longer. One night I came down here to have it out with them. I found her alone—Favell hadn't come. She looked ill—queer. Suddenly she got up. Maxim got on his feet. 'When I have a child,' she said, 'neither you or anyone else can prove that it wasn't yours. You'd like an heir, wouldn't you, Max, for your beloved Manderley?' She began to laugh. 'What a thrill

for you, Max, to watch my son grow bigger day by day, and to know that when you die—Manderley will be his! She laughed again, and faced me. She said, 'Well, Max, aren't you going to kill me?' And then I struck her. She moved towards me, laughing. Then suddenly she stumbled and fell. When I looked down, she was lying on the floor. She had struck her head on a piece of ship's tackle. I remember wondering why she was still smiling... And then I realized she was dead."

"But you didn't kill her... it was an accident."

He went on, recounting how he had put her into the cabin of her boat, sailed a safe distance from shore, opened the sea cocks and sunk the boat. "Maxim," I asked, does anyone know of this?"

"No one—except you and me." "Frankly, I began to tell him what we must do, that we must say he made a mistake in identifying the body, that Rebecca was dead, and could not bear witness. He was not listening.

"I told you once that I'd done a very selfish thing in marrying you," he said, holding my arms very tightly. "You can understand now what I meant. I've loved you, my darling—I shall always love you—but I've known all along that Rebecca would win in the end!"

"No! No!" I exclaimed. I clung to him. "She hasn't won! What ever happens now—she hasn't won."

Slowly, surely as Maxim had known, the web of the past drew tighter in the days that followed. Kindly old Colonel Julian, the Chief Magistrate for the County, performed his duty most respect-

fully. Maxim said that he had made a mistake in identification. I made Maxim agree to my attending the inquest.

"All right," he said. "I don't mind this whole thing—except for you. I can't forget what it's done to you. I've been thinking of nothing else since it happened..." He lifted my chin, and looked at me intently. "It's gone forever..."

He said, "that funny, young, lost look that I loved. It won't come back again. I killed that when I told you about Rebecca. It's gone... in a few hours... You're so much older."

At the inquest, Mr. Tabb, the local boat-builder, pointed out that the sea cocks had been opened, and that this could not have been an accident. The coroner called Maxim to the stand.

"You must understand," he said, "that this new evidence raises the possibility that Mrs. de Winter may have taken her own life. Painful as it may be, I must ask you a very personal question. Were relations between you and the late Mrs. de Winter perfectly happy?"

The words began to buzz in my ears. The courtroom, the myriad of shapes, whirled wildly. I fainted—

(To be concluded to-morrow)

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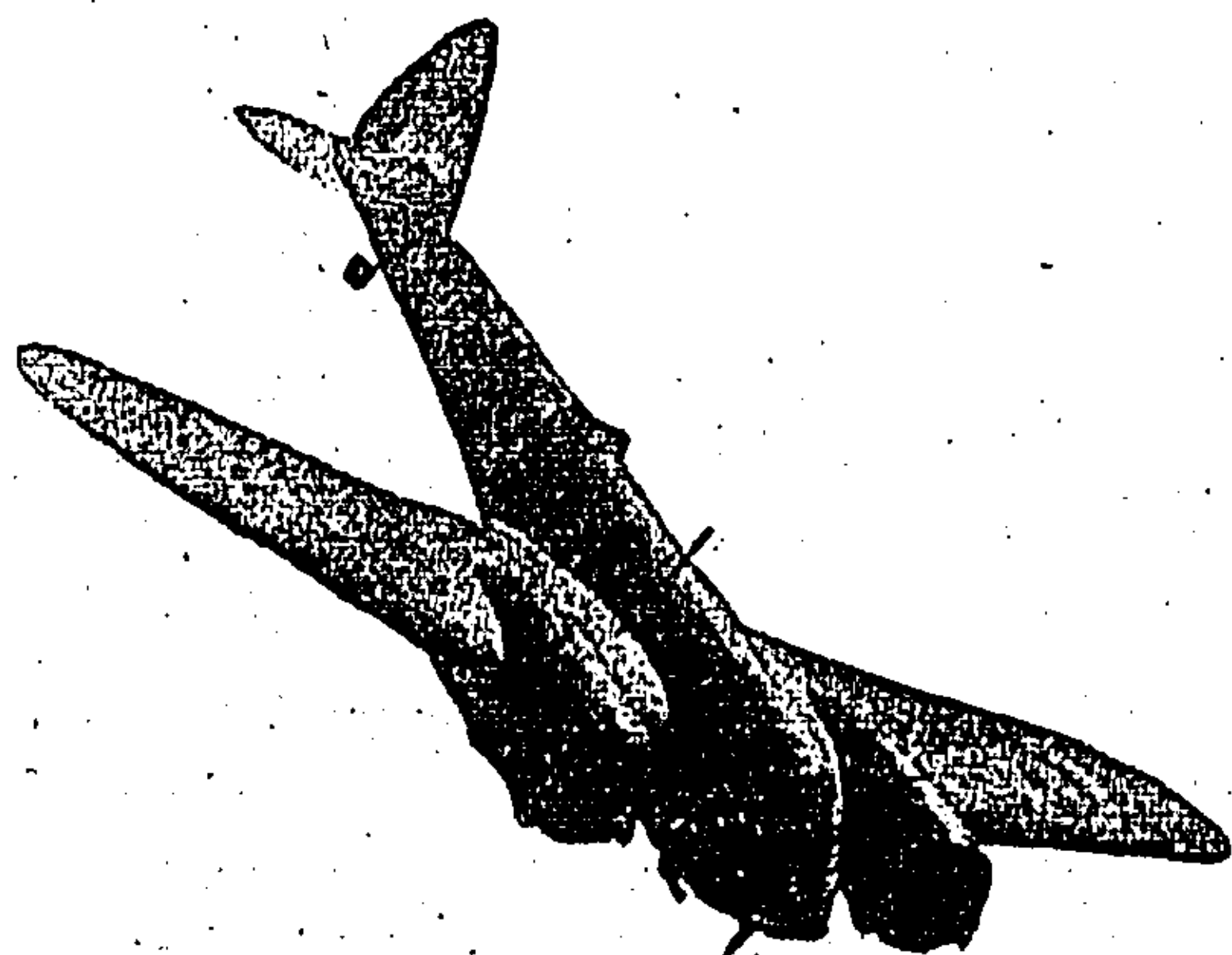
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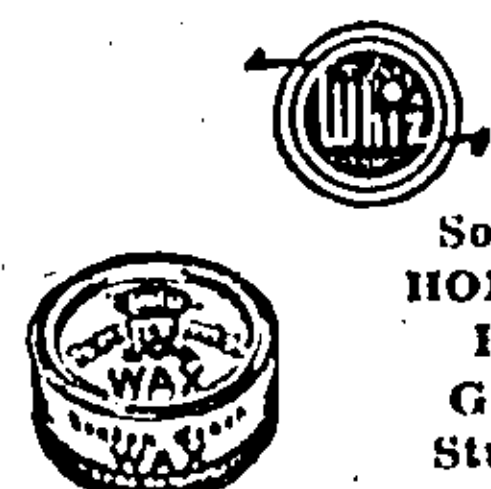
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, March 25, 1941.

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THE SOCIAL EVIL

THE suggestion made by the Police Commissioner in his annual report that the time was ripe for experimenting with the creation of a Chinese women's police force for the purpose of stamping out soliciting by, and on behalf of prostitutes in this Colony, serves to bring once again before the public eye the gravity of this social problem.

The idea of using Chinese women police officers in combating the evil is, in itself, feasible, but the effects of their labour, no matter how thorough, can do no more than scratch at the surface of this complex riddle. Local Government attitude to the issue has never been clearly defined, and has largely been prompted by the dictates of well meaning, but possibly misguided people, far removed from the scene. Lady Astor was one of the principal proponents for the abolition of the licensed houses in Hongkong, while an even more important influence was the recommendations by the League of Nations for the suppression of white slave traffic and the mullet system in the Far East generally, and Hongkong in particular.

Hongkong's prostitution problem is a yellow slave traffic, created not so much by an organisation living richly off the earnings of duped girls, but caused by economic circumstances and the intractable law of supply and demand. The former factor has never been properly appreciated by those who seek to abolish the social evil, and the latter influence remains unacceptable to the majority who go even as far as to ponder the subject. Nevertheless, these are the basic factors and they must be taken into full account by those wishing to eliminate the scourge which has become such a frightful feature of the Colony's life.

There is ample evidence that the closing down of the Red Light districts neither helped to abolish prostitution nor decreased the incidence of venereal disease. Since then, to aggravate an already acute situation, there has been a vast influx of mendicant refugees into the Colony, the female section of which have turned to their hundreds to the practising of sly prostitution in order to make a living. The futility of condemning the social evil out of hand as being immoral, and leaving it at that, has been amply demonstrated in Hongkong. A realistic conception of the problem by the authorities is urgently needed. Distressing as it may seem, everything points to the necessity of prostitution being accepted as part and parcel of a community's life, especially here where the population is so heterogeneous and the "respectable" labour market so overcrowded.

This being so, Government's duty is to see that prostitution is controlled so that its appalling effects as a medium of disease are kept within the narrowest bounds possible. It may involve, among other things, a return to the "Red Light District"

GOD AND THE WAR— A QUESTION THAT IS AGITATING THE MINDS OF ALL THINKING MEN AND WOMEN

This is a Struggle Between GOD AND THE DEVIL

By **Dr. G. K. A. BELL**

Bishop of Chichester

It is plain enough that the war is a struggle between Nations and Empires. The British and the Greeks are in mortal combat with the Germans and the Italians. They are fighting, according to their leaders on both sides, for victory at all costs.

It is plain also, as both sides declare, that the war is a struggle between opposed conceptions of political life, between Democracy and Dictatorship; and the whole future civilisation of Europe depends on the issue of the conflict.

CAN we go further and claim that the war is a struggle between God and the Devil? There is no short answer, which we can give in terms of the war alone. God is Spirit. The Devil is a spiritual force. And the struggle between them must be fought at its most decisive point with spiritual weapons. It also seems to me impossible to say without any reservation that the cause of Britain (as such) is the cause of God, or the cause of Germany (as such) the cause of the Devil. I believe wholeheartedly in the justice of our cause, but human affairs are never quite so simple, so white or so black as that.

The war is the climax of a process of hatred and selfishness, egotism and lust for power, for which we must all bear our share of guilt. And in an age when the pathetic question put by the principal cause of the human confusion is man's

forgetfulness of God, between God and the Devil is should surely be slow to pre-at its height here. If the sent ourselves as His special war is in fact to be more than a war for physical survival, the British Government and people have yet to

I believe, there is a Pro-vidence in history, those genuinely stand up for the cause of justice and freedom, all costs to life and fortune, to make that cause prevail, are standing up for the things of God, and are on the side of God in the titanic struggle in which He is at all times engaged against the forces of darkness and the Devil.

AGAIN, if the war is in fact a war for justice and freedom for all peoples, we ought to recognise that we have among the Germans, Austrians and Italians (some here, longing to be used, some in their own countries, powerless at present) Allies of unknown number, who care for justice and freedom equally with ourselves.

The British Government and people have also still to show what price they are prepared to pay for an international order, in which a justice is done to the economic needs of all nations, and where the rule of law is upheld both nationally and internationally.

There will be many adversaries to such a continuous championship. The Devil will tell our rulers that "the misery which disfigures the life of great societies is beyond the reach of human remedy." The Devil will say, in answer to the plea that the fight for

justice and freedom cuts across national frontiers. "Once a German, always a German. They are all tarred with the same brush." When men talk about a better international order, he will reply, "All these are Utopian dreams. You have to think of your own interests. Preserve British wealth and British possessions exclusively for British people."

And if the Devil has his way, and selfishness and sloth prove too much for justice and freedom, in that essential war which is the struggle between God and the Devil, Great Britain will have lost.

THERE is, however, a deeper sense in which the war represents a struggle between God and the Devil. In and after the last war the plans for a new world crashed because, although there seemed to be plenty of good will, they had no better foundation than expediency.

There was no recognition of an authority above the nation, or of a Divine law which claims man's obedience as of right, or of a Divine Father who loves, and asks love from the human family. The glory of man and not the glory of God was the general goal.

It was assumed that man was naturally good and reasonable; that the enlightened labours of mankind would one day produce a perfect society here; and that there was no sense in considering any factors outside this world. And now we see the result.

SO the present situation is a struggle between God and the Devil in the costliest way of all. Are we ready to put the doing of God's will everywhere first, under all conditions? Are we going to give Him the supreme place, both in our own souls and in the whole range of our national life?

Are we going to accept the moral standard given by the Christian revelation as that by which to direct and test all our actions, social, economic and international, as well as personal? "Religion," said Burke a hundred and fifty years ago, referring to Christianity, "is so far, in my opinion, from being out of the province or duty of a Christian Magistrate, that it is and ought to be not only his care but the principal thing in his care, because it is one of the great bonds of human society."

"On that religion all our laws and institutions stand as upon their base. And this great thinker prophesied in another place, "Without religion the commonwealth itself would in a few generations crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality, and at length dispersed to all the winds of Heaven."

FIVE generations have passed since Burke uttered this sweeping prediction, and it threatens to come true. We have been warned. We are being warned again.

It is only if British people change their way of life, acknowledge their dependence on the Divine, and consciously make the Christian Faith their ruling principle, that they, either as a nation or as individuals, can be saved.

And what is true of the people of Britain is true also of the people of Germany, and all the nations of Europe.

CUT OUT THE INITIALS

WHEN we have won this war I hope someone will immediately start a revolution against this awful plague of initials.

Really, the thing is getting beyond a joke. The A.R.P.s and A.F.S.s are quite mild compared with the fantastic epidemic of initials that has broken out in the Army. From innocent-looking M.O. and G.H.Q. (which we did learn in the last war) the entire vocabulary of a soldier has been so sprinkled with initials instead of names that you would almost think he was talking in shorthand.

I have long ago given up any hope of following the conversation of my brothers. The only relief I have had since the beginning of the war was that change from L.D.V. to Home Guard. I hoped for the revolution then, but it didn't come, not even in the purist B.B.C.

Not long ago there was a children's intelligence test given by the British Broadcasting Corporation, in which the competitors were asked to solve the riddle of several well-known initials of the household word variety. The children who

system, but this at least, guarantees some sort of medical control. While prostitution remains underground, but unbridled, it will be an ever-growing social sore and a threat to the entire social structure of the Colony.

knew were shockingly few. Only one could give the famous rail-way companies their proper name, and nobody at all knew what certain University degree letters stood for.

Then I began to wonder how the fully-educated adult would fare. Do you, for instance, know the complete English for P. & O., A.R.I.B.A., I.H.S., K.C.V.O., M.C.C., M.S.S., O.S., Q.M.G., R.N.R., E.N.S.A., and well, any others you like? Lately

By
Anne Blythe

we have begun to make new words from them. Witness Ensa and Nansi and the Wrens. But where does that lead us? Simply nowhere. Instead of having long names that we make into initials and then from initials into fantastic words, we should begin with simple names. The Home Guard move was a perfect example of that revolution couldn't stir up some others.

What to my mind is the most amazing thing about this modern passion for initials is that it seems to apply to this side of the Atlantic only. Our American standbys after the war, Why cousins love time and labour not begin with initials? They saving, but they will not stoop are an untidy garnish we could to it in words and names. Lis-

ten-in any evening and you will hear them talk grandly of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, the House of Representatives, and so on.

Americans may have been responsible originally for the initial plague. Didn't they start the awful fashion of being Silas P. Hicks and Mary L. D. Brown? But now they seem to like the long word when we prefer the short. They have apartments and we have flats, they make reservations and have assignments when we book seats and do jobs. Somehow I cannot imagine them living in a world of crazy initials, in which meaningless letters take the place of words, and even people are known by a bunch of soulless capitals whose real significance they have forgotten long ago.

Yes, I want a revolution. I want A.R.P. personnel to be called wardens and A.F.S. simply firemen, and all the hectic confusion of Army initials to even itself out into simple, unconfusing names. I would even make it a social sin to clutter your name up with initials, and put an end to those bunches of degree letters that school teachers and music mistresses

well do without.

"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

Abandonment Of Local League Suggested

Poor Season Almost Concluded:

Matches Outstanding

Difficulties Through Training

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to pretend that the present Cricket Season has been a success and it is rather doubtful if the atrocious weather has been entirely to blame. Military duties are very heavy in many cases and have complicated the fixture lists, and the rain has rather put the hat on things.

But should there be a League next season I venture to suggest to the participants that the principal reason for playing League matches after the new year was that the training period was in October-December. Now that there are two training periods, one before and one after the New Year, the only good reason for this goes.

Cricket always gets a bit lackadaisical here after February, and my advice is to start off the League Matches as soon as possible after the third week in October.

Of course a much better idea would be to scrap the league until happier times.

I don't think this applies so much to the Junior Division. I am not so closely in touch with it but my impression is that it runs with more pep and efficiency.

But look at the position in the Senior Division: Next Saturday will be March 27, and the Civil Service have still three games to play and all the others two, except K.C.C. I will lay a tidy sum against all those games being played even if the weather remains fine all the time.

The Indians' Victory

ALL through the season I have been satisfied that the Indians have been playing well below their form—paper form that is—and so I was not surprised at their victory over Craigen-gower who have fallen off terribly this year.

TO-DAY

AT THE

KING'S

IF ONE JOE IS A ROARING RIOT TWO JOES ARE A BELLOWING BEDLAM!

His gel makes him shaver... and shiver... when he finds he's the howling image of a public enemy!



JOE E. BROWN

SO YOU WON'T TALK?

FRANCES ROBINSON
VIVIANNE OSBORNE
BERNARD NEDELL
TOM DUGAN

Original Screen Play by Richard Fleckner
Directed by EDWARD SEIDWICK
A Columbia Picture

None of the batsmen who two or three years ago looked so promising have come on—indeed they have most of them gone back. I don't know why it is unless it is possibly lack of practice or possibly the fact that they are trying to play too many games at once.

Bowling Collared

THE I.R.C. completely collared the Craigen-gower bowling after a quiet period at the beginning. Minu—for the first time this season I think—brought off one of his blizzards, but everyone got double figures. The declaration (at 178 for 7 wickets) was made at 4.20 p.m., and if so, a bit of a chance was taken.

However, the two I.R.C. veteran stalwarts, Minu and A. H. Madar, stood up to the test and shot C.C.C. out for 53, Minu taking 6 for 20 and Madar 4 for 30 runs. A. J. Hulke got 23 and the only other double figure was J. L. Youngs's 11 not out!

The Usual Match

DIFFICULTIES of raising sides have hit the Civil Service and the Club so much that all through the season the Club have called on their members, who usually play for the Civil Service, to help them out, while I should not like to say how many times their opponents have been an Army side.

The game on Saturday was played on an excellent wicket but the number of catches put down was large, and was due no doubt to lack of practice.

It must be a great many years since Alice Pearce has put down two off successive balls, and perhaps it was as well his younger brother was bowling. (Or wasn't it?)

A Surprise

THE game started with a surprise, as Pudney, who previously has shown no particular form, bowled a perfect length and secured Logan, Ratcliffe and Alice Pearce cheaply, as they only got 19 runs between them.

The Army bats, however, got going. Plummer played a very nice innings, though I hear he was perhaps lucky to get the decision for a catch at the wicket off Richardson. After the first three, all the Army batsmen got double figures and their declaration came at 173 for nine.

The Match Saved

RICHARDSON (30) and Colledge (29) gave the Club a good start, but the latter ran Perry out as he started for a run off a ball misfielded at leg and then suddenly went back. If he called, Perry did not hear him.

After this the rest, with the exception of Bishop (29) were not so good. Tropp bowled very steadily and later on Denyer was accurate and took four for seventeen.

Intra-Club Match

THE K.C.C. seem to have an unlimited number of enthusiastic players and seem to be able always to fix up an intra-club match for a blank day.

On Saturday a few of the first and most of the second were out and "A" team declared at 142 for 6 wickets. K. M. Baxter retired for 51. Tom Madar got 31, and Goodban 22.

I was delighted to see Willie Hing was out again. He got a wicket and made 7 runs—a fair start after so long an absence.

For "B", R. G. Wildblood—a new name to me—made 31, Major Parsons 15 and Teddy Fincher 10 not out. The game was drawn.

Varsity Win

A MORE or less first eleven of the University beat Tamar by 80 runs. The Varsity batting order was switched round and the latter batsmen all got runs. They were out for 148. Tamar could only manage 68 of which Boyes made 20.

Another Intra-Club Match

RECREIO once more managed to get up an intra-club match, Volunteers v. non-Volunteers. The

Mahmood bowling to D. J. N. Anderson in the Sunday match between Dr L. T. Ride's XI and the K.C.C. at Kowloon. E. Zimmern is keeping wicket.—Ming Yuen.

Badminton Titles

C. Au Defeated By F. Koh

Entertaining Matches At K.C.C.

(By "Tinker")

MATCHES in the Open Badminton Championships at the Kowloon Cricket Club last night were both interesting and exciting. The only upset of the evening—and it was only a minor one—was the defeat of C. Au, last year's runner-up in the singles, by F. Koh, his teammate of the Chinese "Y."

Results in brief were:

SENIOR SINGLES

F. Koh beat C. Au 15-9, 15-10.

SENIOR DOUBLES

M. P. and Y. P. Young beat S. Amplanavar and C. K. Cheah 15-10, 15-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

P. Wong and Miss M. Ribeiro beat J. Odell and Miss J. Choa 15-4, 15-2.

F. K. Hooi and Miss U. Khoo beat J. J. Remedios and Miss Silva 17-14, 15-7.

JUNIOR SINGLES

P. Lo beat K. M. Lavalie 15-1, 15-1.

AU was beaten by a staid player.

In stroke-play, there was little to choose between them, though Au in the closing points was erratic and seemingly played out.

Rallies on several occasions were prolonged and provided most entertaining play. Au ran himself almost to a standstill in making great recovery shots, and it was no doubt this that pulled him down in the end.

Volunteer team was considerably the stronger, at all events as regards batting. Non-Volunteers batting first, could do very little and only Soares (29) and H. L. Ozorio (20) got into the twenties.

For the Volunteers L. G. Gosano and A. E. Noronha both failed, but G.N. got going and retired for 53, while P. M. N. da Silva knocked out 28, and, later, F. J. Remedios hit hard for 41 not out. The total at the end was 202 for 9.

Ozorio bowled unchanged, and under the circumstances his figures of 15-1-75-7 were excellent.

The Sunday Game

MOST unfortunately I never heard of the game between K.C.C. and Doctor Ride's eleven until too late as I had made other arrangements, and could not attend.

It was an interesting game. Ride's eleven consisted of Volunteers with (as they used to say in the very old days) one man given. This was Logan who made 45 runs.

The K.C.C. batted first and Anderson made a very pretty 72, but nobody else could do very much and the side were out for 162. A lot of catches were put down by the Volunteers, even the Gosano family being at fault on occasions.

Mahmood stood the brunt of the bowling and his figures 3 for 67 in no way reflect his usefulness. He did practically all of the bowling at one end except for about half a dozen overs.

Going in to get the runs, Atwell, who as far as I can make out usually makes 9 or 50, got going and made 63 not out. Logan had 45 and there were other useful small scores. I see Griffiths only made 12, but I am told that he played some delightful shots while at the wicket, especially off drives.

The Volunteers knocked the runs off to win by 4 wickets. The whole day was most enjoyable and the wicket excellent.

Matches To-night

To-night's Open Badminton Championships matches were:

AT TAIKOO

Junior Singles

7.30 p.m.—J. Odell v. M. Talan.

8.45 p.m.—P. A. Yvanovich v. H. Dingsdale.

10 p.m.—D. Chelliah v. W. C. Chung.

Junior Doubles

9.30 p.m.—R. M. Lavalie and N. A. Beltrao v. A. L. Fisher and P. Wynter-Dylich.

The match, however, was lacking in many of the finer points that make champions. Many points were gained through mistakes from the opposing player rather than through outright winners.

Powerful Smashing

THE DOUBLES match, too, kept spectators interested. The Young brothers, though individually brilliant, were not an impressive combination.

M. P. Young, a Cambridge Badminton blue, took the eye with his facility of strokes, while his brother was yards faster than any on the court.

An unfortunate incident which, I think, had much to do with the standard of the game, occurred in the first game when Y. P. Young darted to the net and returned the shuttle so speedily that S. Amplanavar was unable to get out of the way. His eyeglasses were struck and broken.

He removed them, and though it did not seem to affect his play, the Young brothers noticeably slackened. This was most evident in the final game for the final point.

Service changed hands no less than five times while the score remained the same before the Youngs gained the winner.

Amplanavar and Cheah throughout the match were a powerful combination. Both sides smashed with great strength, though the Young brothers favoured the tennis execution in that they used the body, whereas Amplanavar and Cheah smashed with wrist shots.

Mixed Doubles

P. K. HOOI and Miss U. Khoo went on to the court firm favourites to beat J. J. Remedios and Miss Silva, but they were given a fright in the first game when the Remedios pair went into a 14-10 lead after being led 10-7. Outstanding player of the match was P. K. Hooi, though Remedios in his brilliant execution of a cross-court backhand that took several points, came in for much applause. This was the shot of the evening.

Of the two women, Miss Khoo was the staidier. Mrs. Silva revealed surprising inaccuracy and weakness at the net, though her rapid interception there showed excellent anticipation.

P. K. Hooi covered an enormous amount of territory in running back and forth behind Miss Khoo, but his returns showed that he has lost none of the ability that twice made him a triple champion.

Gregory Rice Better's Own Two-mile Record

CHICAGO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Gregory Rice, whose brilliance has featured American indoor athletics this winter, to-day ran two miles in 8.51.1, beating his own world record made last year by 5.1 seconds.

Rice was already waiting recognition of his record of 8.53.2 earlier this year. Rice's figure beats the outdoor world record of 8.50 by Miklos Szabo, the Hungarian, in 1937.

To-day's Tennis

Matches in yesterday's schedule were unplayed owing to the slight rain that fell during the afternoon. To-day's matches in the Open Tennis Championships are:

Tsui Yan-pui v. C.H.R. Oxlade.

Tsui Wai-pui v. O. Rumjahn.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held, weather permitting, on SATURDAY, 29th March, 1941, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11.45 a.m.

Timons are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21820).

No children or animals will be admitted to either Enclosure.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th March, 1941.

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Tatuta Maru Tuesday, 6th May.

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Helan Maru Wednesday, 2nd Apr.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco

*Takaoka Maru (start from Kobe) Saturday, 5th Apr.

NEW YORK via Japan & Panama.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.

Suwa Maru Saturday, 26th Apr.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

*Toyooka Maru Friday, 28th Mar.

Hakone Maru Friday, 11th Apr.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

*Hakodate Maru Friday, 28th Mar.

Matumoto Maru Monday, 7th Apr.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA

Suwa Maru Tuesday, 25th Mar.

Tottori Maru Sunday, 30th Mar.

Yawata Maru Tuesday, 1st Apr.

Asama Maru Tuesday, 15th Apr.

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SS "President Johnson" APR. 19
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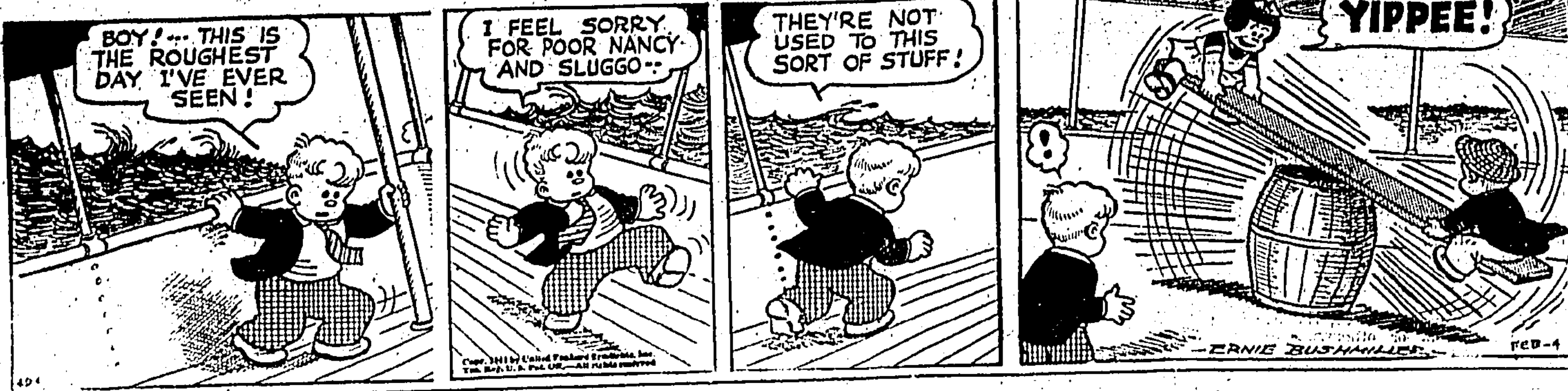
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Donations To Bomber Fund

A total of \$1,745,354.23 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. with the following donations: "Snooker" per Gerald Carey \$20; "Saturday Night Club" (third donation) \$100; "Regatta Afternoon" \$200. THE D.W.O.F. The following is a list of subscriptions received to date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch: Previously acknowledged, \$100 and \$605.075.12. Lam Fook-ye (monthly), \$20; Anonymous \$20; Hongkong University Women Undergraduates Club (Proceeds collected from the Women Undergraduates' Dance held on 20/12/1940), \$150; Dr. K. W. Chan (monthly), \$10; Anonymous, \$10; John Forbes (monthly), \$25; Davies, Brooke & (monthly), \$10; Mrs. M. M. Drake Gran (monthly), \$10; Sale of C.I.F.S.S. B.W.O.F. Office, \$400; Sale of C.I.F.S.S. B.W.O.F. Office, \$400; F. Phillips, \$1; Craggower Cricket Club, \$70; M. G. Carruthers (monthly), \$15; W. Hume (monthly), \$10; Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Broadfoot (monthly), \$5; D. C. Edmondson (monthly), \$25; Half the net proceeds of the Hongkong Police and Police Reserve Dance for the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Distress, \$1,500. Total \$67,666.72.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS The Board of Administration of the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China has recently approved the following grants from this fund, and cheques for the said amounts have been forwarded accordingly: (1) Hongkong Refugee and Social Welfare Council, towards maintenance of 1000 children for period middle of May to end of December, 1941, \$10,000. (2) School for the Deaf, Kowloon City, towards the Building Fund of proposed new school building, \$5,000.

Submarines Sunk By British

London, Mar. 24. A merchant seaman who arrived at a British port to-day related how British warships had sunk two submarines. "Starshells and Verrey lights illuminated the sky and searchlights swept the water," he said. "There was a series of explosions as depth charges hurled water into the air. A U-boat broke the surface badly battered, then split and disappeared in an oily sea. "Other depth charges brought a second U-boat to the surface and shells blew it to pieces. A few survivors were picked up."—United Press.

JAPANESE EXTEND COAST BLOCKADE Strike at Supply Route

SHANGHAI, Mar. 24.—Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, issued a proclamation to-day extending the Japanese "peaceful blockade" to include Honghai and Kitchieh (Kitshek) Bays, east of Bias Bay on the eastern coast of Kwangtung, effective at noon on March 25, Tokyo time.

Simultaneously, the proclamation has been communicated to the foreign Consular authorities and the Chinese Maritime Customs through the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, Mr. Tateki Horuchi.

The new proclamation is designed to close to traffic a stretch of about 100 kilometres of the eastern Kwangtung coast south of Lukfung on Kitchieh Bay and Hoifung on Honghai Bay.

This is the fourth addition to the Japanese Naval Commander-in-Chief's proclamation of July 5, 1940, following the announcement of March 15 regarding the blockade of the Fukien coast near the Straits of Hailan.

Both Chinese and third Power ships carrying goods to Lukfung and Hoifung are to be prevented from entering the proscribed area. Any ships attempting to run the blockade will be detained and the Japanese will not assume responsibility for losses. The announcement also demands immediate withdrawal of all third Power ships and crews from the specified areas.

Swabue on the east coast of Honghai Bay, which has become a key supply base for the Chinese forces since the interception of the Hongkong-Shikwan route, was captured by the Japanese Army forces at 5.30 a.m. to-day.

Aided by naval units, the Japanese disembarked near the port city without encountering any resistance and immediately swept into the city. These Japanese forces later continued their drive towards an undisclosed place.

Chaoyang, important basis for the smuggling of materials for the Chinese forces in the Chaochow-Swatow area, was placed under the control of the Japanese forces which advanced from the shore opposite Swatow across the Tahn Channel early this morning.

Japanese forces landed near Tahn last night under cover of darkness and with the crack of dawn to-day launched a general offensive on Chaoyang across the channel with the aid of aircraft. Defeating the Chinese troops, which began to retreat hurriedly, the invaders swept into the walled town.

While several units mopped up the remnant of Chinese in the city, the main Japanese forces continued their rapid thrust to Changchunshan and Tushan in chase of the Chinese in flight from the city area.—Domei.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says:

A quietest day with interest centred mainly round China Providents at \$5.20. Hongkong Banks were dealt in at \$13.40, and Hongkong Pines at the improved rate of \$180.

Buyers
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1934) 94
Bank of East Asia \$70
Union Ins. \$425
H.K. Fire Ins. \$117.50
Indo-China (Pref.) \$80
Docks "O" \$16.40
Docks "N" \$19.85
Providents \$5.25
Renties \$2.05
Trams \$16.25
Lights "O" \$8.20
Electric C. Rts \$39.90
Macao Electrics "O" \$17.80
Macao Electrics "N" \$18.80
Watsons \$11.10
Entertainments \$7

Sellers
Ropes \$7.40
Sales
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1934) 94.50
H.K. Banks \$13.40
H.K. Fire Ins. \$180
Docks "O" X.D. \$15.40
Providents \$5.25/30
Electric C. Rts \$40/40.05
Macao Electrics "O" \$18.50
Watsons \$11.15

"During the last portion of the year we were working at a loss, and the profit shown is largely derived from the pre-liquidation period. We are now living on our reserves and judging by the loss on January's working I foresee a rough passage during the current year," said Mr. P. S. Cassidy when he presided at the annual meeting of the European Y.M.C.A. yesterday.

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FRONT STALLS: 25 cts. plus 05 cts. Tax. BACK STALLS: 35 cts.
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Full Text Of Lend And Lease Bill

→ FROM PAGE ONE

of any other department or agency of the Government—

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

(b) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under this subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

Section 4
All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5
The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

Section 6
(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purpose of this Act.

(b) All money and all property which converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 7
The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Section 8
The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9
The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

WAR AT SEA

→ FROM PAGE ONE

to build Army and Navy vessels in shipbuilding yards on the Great Lakes.

The conclusion of an agreement on this point was announced by the United States' Administration to-day. The agreement is the climax to the negotiations which have been in progress for the past two years. It involves a new interpretation of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 governing naval operations in the Great Lakes.

The new agreement lays down that the vessels are not intended for service in the Great Lakes, that each government must furnish the other full details before beginning construction, that warships may be built with full armaments, but the latter must be incapable of immediate use while the vessels remain on the Lakes, and that vessels must be moved promptly from the Lakes on completion.

THEFT OF CLOCK

Rev. A. P. Rose has reported the theft of a clock, a gift to him from friends, from Bishop's House on Sunday night.

YUGO-SLAVIAN ARMY WARNED

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Slav Government was presented by the British Minister this morning.

Resigns Again

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (UP).—Despite denials made in the highest circles that the Minister of Justice, Dr. Constantinovic had again resigned, it is learned from most reliable sources that he sent a letter to the Premier handing in his resignation. If the resignation is accepted it is understood that some other member of the Cabinet will function temporarily as a substitute.

British Appeal

LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is authoritatively confirmed that the Minister to Yugo-Slavia Sir Ronald Campbell recently presented a note appealing to the Yugo-Slavian Government to avoid betrayal of the nation's past.

Radio Muzzled

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Reports reaching here from Belgrade state that the Board of Directors of the Belgrade radio station has been dissolved by order of the Government and that a State Commissioner has been installed.

He is stated to be M. Jovanovitch, formerly chief censor and known for his pro-German tendencies.

Recently the Belgrade radio has been giving patriotic programmes which have stimulated the spirit of resistance of the public to the Gov-

ernment's policy of concessions to Germany.

Greeks Incredulous

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Commenting on the report that Yugo-Slavia is about to sign a pact with the Axis agreeing to the transport of war materials across Yugo-Slav territory, a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio declares: "The Greek people refused to believe that the Yugo-Slav people could ever accept a condition so humiliating to themselves or so inimical to Greece."

Similar To Other Pacts

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—According to the Vichy controlled Lyons radio, the Yugo-Slav pact with the Axis is to be signed to-morrow. It will be similar to the pacts with other minor Axis Powers with the exception of Paragraph 5 dealing with the passage of German troops through the country.

Last Minute Appeal

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The British Note to the Yugo-Slav Government is in the nature of a last-minute appeal and warning.

It states the British attitude once again and urges them not to betray Yugo-Slavia's past in the face of rising public opinion.

British official circles in Cairo comment that the British Government has repeatedly made it clear that were Yugo-Slavia to follow the example of Rumania and Bulgaria she would do herself mortal injury which in no circumstances could they condone the signature of any agreement which would inevitably range her beside Germany and Italy.

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The World is Still Laughing for a THIRD HILARIOUS WEEK—as the Master of Comedy reveals his greatest film achievement!

Charlie Chaplin
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WHITEAWAY'S

IMMIGRATION OFFICE INQUIRY: MR FORREST GIVES HIS TESTIMONY

WHEN THE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE WAS RESUMED AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER THIS MORNING BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR ATHOLL MACGREGOR (CHAIRMAN), MR D. DRUMMOND, MR C. BERNARD BROWN AND MR H. K. WOO, MR R. A. D. FORREST, IMMIGRATION OFFICER, READ A LENGTHY STATEMENT IN REPLY TO THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT THE PREVIOUS HEARING.

Constable Savagely Slain

Believed Attacked
By Woodcutters

Chinese constable D187, Wang Teh-shing was found to have been savagely attacked after carrying out a raid on a number of tree wood thieves on the hillside above Po Shan Road, Upper Levels, shortly after noon yesterday. He died while on the way to the Queen Mary Hospital.

A telephone message was received at the Gough Hill Police Station about 11 a.m. stating that a number of wood cutters were at work on the hillside above Po Shan Road and Kote-wall Road.

Sergeant Willison and Constable Wang Teh were sent out to round them up, and they split up on reaching the hillside. The wood cutters must have run off on seeing the Police, and it is assumed at present that constable Wang met his death in trying to make an arrest.

Nazi Losses Over Malta

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is reported that the R.A.F. shot down four Junkers 88s, and that anti-aircraft guns destroyed four more when large formations of German bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta last Sunday. The report added, "there was but little damage from the bombings."

Torpedoed Survivors Are Landed

LISBON, Mar. 24 (UP).—A dispatch to the "Diario Noticias" from San Vicente says that the Portuguese steamer Vintrolle Demais, landed 70 survivors from the Allied steamers Clan MacNab, Tapanoeil and Andaluzian, which were torpedoed off Cape Verde. It is reported that the Tapanoeil sank after colliding with a Norwegian ship as the convoy was scattering.

Chinese Expect Early Recapture of Kaoan

SHANGKAO, Mar. 24 (Central News).—The Japanese in Kaoan, important north Kiangsi city, are in a critical position as Chinese forces are hammering at the city in a vigorous counter-attack. Fighting is raging in the outskirts of the city.

Advancing along the south bank of the Chin River, the main Chinese force is engaging in a frontal attack on Kaoan, while two other columns are co-operating in flank operations. Practically surrounded, Kaoan is expected to fall shortly.

A Japanese detachment which pushed to Shihlowai, Szuki and Kwanchiao south-west of Kaoan has been intercepted by the Chinese and decimated. Owing to severe casualties sustained during the past few days, the majority of the Japanese troops on the north bank of the Chin River are being withdrawn to the southern bank.

Following the recovery of Tuchen, on the northern bank of the Kan River, on March 22, Chinese forces

He pointed out that several recommendations in the Middlebrook Report of last August were not embodied in the Hongkong Ordinance. These recommendations included the provision of a self-balancing fund for the purposes of the department, and the penalising of unlawful entry into the Colony. The first-mentioned departure from the scheme was by far the more important of the two and a fruitful source of difficulties especially of the wrangling over his impost account. The failure to implement the second named recommendation was probably an oversight. Mr Forrest said he would explain in detail how that system combined with the inelastic methods of the Treasury was the chief cause of such financial confusion as came about.

MATSUOKA MAY WIN PACT

Meetings in Moscow

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ANKARA, Mar. 24 (UP).—Informed quarters understand that the visit of Mr Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, to Moscow, is likely to result in a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact which would overshadow the importance of the Moscow-Ankara exchanges.

Molotov, Stalin Seen

MOSCOW, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—After lunching with the German Ambassador at the German Embassy, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Yosuke Matsuoka, accompanied by Lieut-General Tachibana, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, visited M. Molotov at the Kremlin to-day.

M. Stalin was present at the interview. With M. Molotov was M. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Matsuoka also attended a reception to the diplomats of countries adhering to the Three Power Pact held at the Japanese Ambassador's residence. Previously the Japanese Foreign Minister had sent gifts to M. Stalin and M. Molotov through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The gift for M. Stalin was a thirteenth century Japanese screen decorated with hunting scenes while that for M. Molotov was a lacquer box on which a Japanese shrine was painted in gold and silver.

I.O.'s Statement

The first part of Mr Forrest's testimony appears below in full. The rest of the statement will be published in the final edition of the "Telegraph" this afternoon.

The genesis of the Immigration Office so far as published documents are concerned, is to be found in the Middlebrook Report of August 21 1940; and to that document I shall make reference more than once in what follows. But before doing so, I wish to call attention to one or two aspects of the Report itself. The first is of so general a nature as to easily escape the reader's notice; I refer to a certain doubtfulness which pervades the whole scheme; it is as if Mr. Middlebrook had said: "Here are the general lines on which you can control your immigration, but the details you must build up and fill out as you proceed and gain experience; they cannot be set out a priori." So it is that he admits ignorance (para 13) to what extent our population is migratory; of the extent to which junk passenger traffic deserves attention (paras. 35, 40 and 41), and of the numbers to be expected to enter Hongkong without documents after the date of enforcement.

The second feature concerns several recommendations which have not been embodied in our Ordinance as it stands to-day, the provision of a self-balancing fund for the purposes of the department (para 23), and the penalising of unlawful entry (para 20).

Recommendation Rejected

The former recommendation was definitely rejected, but whatever reasons existed for its rejection are not recorded in our files which come to my eye. This departure from the scheme, as I shall show hereafter, was by far the more important of the two and a fruitful source of difficulties, especially of the wrangling over my impost account. The failure to implement the latter recommendation was most probably an oversight; at least it is an offence to enter the Colony except under certain conditions by the northern frontier (s. 8 of the Ordinance), and the absence of any section to make it an offence to enter by ship without the permission of the Immigration Officer.

This point may seem in itself unimportant, had it had the effect of making the troublesome deposit system almost unavoidable, and I shall explain in detail later how that system, combined with the inelastic methods of the Treasury, was the chief cause of such financial confusion as came about. For the present it is enough to say that as it is manifestly impossible to watch a ship during the entirety of its stay in port and because the accommodation for detainees is limited, the only practicable method of dealing with the passenger who arrives without the necessary permit was to release him after taking such security as he could give for his eventual compliance with the law.

I shall return to the above points later when I come to deal systematically with the difficulties encountered in the administration of the Ordinance; for the present I wish, to make matters clearer, to deal with the

British Ack-Acks In Greece

British anti-aircraft units have been established in Greece for some time past, according to reliable reports. This official picture illustrates the arrival of one of the earliest light A.A. units. The gun crew are seen assembling their gun.



Yugo-Slav Army Told To Stand By

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Minister of War, General Petitch to-day issued orders for strict preparedness throughout the army, confining all officers and soldiers to barracks and the order being effective as from to-day.

The police throughout the country were strictly instructed to-day to preserve peace and order, suppressing and punishing by the most energetic measures any public manifestations or expressions indicating anti-Government action, sabotage, foreign propaganda or resistance to the authorities.

Prime Minister Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch are scheduled to leave for Vienna in a special train to-night.

Leave For Vienna

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Yugo-Slav Prime Minister, Dr Dragisa Cvetkovitch, and the Foreign Minister, Dr Aleksander Cincar-Marovitch, have left Belgrade for Germany accompanied by Herr von Herrmann, the German Minister to the German news agency.

Many members of the Government, including the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Matcehek, and also the Hungarian and Italian Ministers and the German Legation staff were present to see them off.

Croat Leader Attending

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Dr Matcehek, the Yugo-Slav Vice-Premier and Croat signing of the Yugo-Slav-German Pact.

He will leave for Vienna by air to-morrow morning.

The special train taking Dr Cvetkovitch and Dr Cincar-Markovitch to Germany was most carefully guarded and precautions were taken throughout the capital in case of demonstrations.

The Yugo-Slav people are still being kept completely in ignorance of the dramatic change in the situation. Decisions have been taken entirely without their knowledge.

Signature To-day

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—It was predicted in well-informed quarters here to-day that the pact with the Axis would be signed in Vienna to-morrow.

The Yugo-Slav Premier and Foreign Minister were reported to be leaving for Vienna to-night. They

10,000 Incendiary Bombs Dropped On Heart Of Berlin By R.A.F. Pilots

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—British bombers attacking the centre of Berlin last night had to make their way through an intense barrage. Despite this attempt to protect the heart of the German capital, a large force of British bombers managed to cross Berlin.

Some flew along Unter Den Linden within a mile or so of which are five of the main railway stations—keeping on a steady course in order to take their aim.

Others directed their bombs at fires which the first wave of British aircraft had started and others attacked goods yards and factories south of the city.

Polish crews took part in the raid. Many of the British crews had often made the trip before.

10,000 Incendiaries

Ten thousand incendiaries and some of the heaviest high explosives were rained on Berlin. In the areas selected for the main attack, a great number of bombs were seen to explode, some in the centre of the target. Flashes of large bombs lit up the factories at which they were aimed.

Fire after fire sprang up, glowing red with a suffused glare through the mist.

On the way back from Berlin, several British aircraft passed over Hannover, which was also attacked in force, and the pilots saw fierce explosions in the heart of the city.

Cherbourg Attacked

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Air Ministry to-day stated that British Blenheims this morning bombed the docks at Cherbourg and heavily machine-gunned, from an altitude of 100 feet, German troops in the streets at Barfleur, near Cherbourg. The statement added: "After bombing the docks at Cherbourg, the Blenheims dived and dealt effectively

SENATE RECORD

Aid Britain Bill
Through

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—In record time, and with a vote of 67 to 9, the Senate to-day passed the seven billion dollar Aid Britain Bill. The measure is expected to be flown to President Roosevelt, who is now fishing in southern waters, for his signature.

The Senate voted to strike out the clause forbidding the purchase of foreign foodstuffs. This was accomplished by making a correction in the Journal which failed to record Senator Russell's vote last Thursday. The correction makes the vote 33 to 32 in favour of elimination of the clause.

Form Senators said they would fight to remove the amendment when the Bill was sent to conference, but the Bill passed in the exact form in which it came from the House, no amendments being offered. The debate lasted only two hours.

British Net Tightens Around Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The whole of British Somaliland is again under British control and the road from Berbera to Hargeisa is now open. This announcement was made in to-day's communiqué here which also announces further successes in Abyssinia.

British forward troops attacked strong Italian positions holding a pass just west of Jijiga, capturing vital positions after strong opposition. British losses in this engagement were slight.

Distant centres of administration in Abyssinia, some of which are 400 miles from the British lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers.

Pave Way With Bombs

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—In Abyssinia the South African Air Force continued to prepare the way for the advancing British troops. Enemy road and all communications between Diredda and Awash were heavily attacked.

At Uro, many bombs hit a supply train moving towards Diredda. Other trains were attacked at Missoa and Awash. Several trucks were left overturned.

Twenty trucks and some troops at Metahara, near Addis Ababa, were machine-gunned. Fires were seen at Awash after mechanical transport was attacked.

At Sella, British Somaliland, pilots reported that a large number of natives, carrying white flags and

Eradication of Naziism Essential Says Willkie

TORONTO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—"The war in Europe must end in the eradication of Nazism," declared Mr Wendell Willkie, broadcasting here to-night.

The removal of trade barriers must be the keynote of the new peace which should not "again lock 80,000,000 people within a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance and war."

Mr Willkie arrived from New York by train in a private coach belonging to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was met on arrival by civic, provincial and military officials and headed a two-mile long procession of troops and auxiliary forces.

The Canadian Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, came down specially from Ottawa to meet him.

ing their own trade barriers and end within themselves political, economic and social maladjustments."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE HONGKONG NATURALIST. Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post, Ltd.

CROSS SPRINGER SPANIEL Puppies (seven) for sale in aid of the Bomber Fund. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or from the Publishers South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post
China and Macao
16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign
25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph
China and Macao
14 cents per copy
16 cents Saturdays

British and Foreign
20 cents per copy
25 cents Saturdays.

Increasing American Navy Personnel

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—The House today authorized an increase in the Navy's enlisted personnel from 191,000 to 232,000, and further authorized President Roosevelt to increase the personnel to 300,000 if he thinks advisable. The bill now goes to the Senate.

CHUNGKING, Mar. 24 (Central News).—Baron J. Gilliams, Belgian Ambassador to China, is expected to return to Chungking shortly. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning from Peking and will proceed to Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Shippers are hereby notified that effective April 25, 1941 the rates on Oil, non-essential in bulk, Barrels, Casks or Drums to Pacific Coast and Overland delivery will be US\$19.00 per 2,000 lbs.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU.

Hongkong, March 24, 1941.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Issue of 600,000 new ordinary shares of \$10 each

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 1st to 5th April, 1941, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

21st March, 1941.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1941, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 15th MARCH, 1941, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. MANNERS,

Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1941.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Notice is hereby given that the Company's standard charges will be increased as from 17th March, 1941, by adding a 10% surcharge to the amounts charged for electricity consumed for lighting and power as per meters read on and after 24th April, 1941.

The existing scale of discounts will remain in force.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. W. MUNTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1941.

HONGKONG & WHAMPŌA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 2 Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Monday, 31st March, 1941, at noon for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 31st March, 1941, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. COCK,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1941.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd., will be held in the Board Room of the Company, 2nd Floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Friday, the 28th day of March, 1941, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the Annual General Meeting convened for noon on that day shall have terminated, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the existing Article 95 and the substitution in lieu thereof of the following Article:—
"95. The Directors of the Company shall not be less than six and not more than ten in number."

(b) In Article 101 the word "six" shall be substituted for the word "four" where such word occurs in the third and fifth line respectively of such Article.

By order of the Board,

J. P. SHERRY,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1941.

HONG KONG ROTARY CLUB

FLAG DAY

March 29th., 1941.

Object

To obtain funds to purchase Motor Ambulances and Mobile Canteens for China and Britain.

Alice FAYE
Betty GRABLE

TIN PAN ALLEY

JACK OAKIE
JOHN PAYNE
ALLEN JENKINS - ESTHER
RALSTON - NICHOLAS
BROTHERS - BEN CARTER

Directed by Walter Lang

A 1941 Century-Fox Picture

NEXT CHANGE

AT THE

KING'S

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/2
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	450
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	107 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	45 1/2
T.T. Batavia	45 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	149 1/2
T.T. Saigon	104 1/2
T.T. France	102 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	102 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25
4 m/s France	102 1/2
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/2

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks \$	1,340 sa.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) £	77 n.
Chartered & C. £	85 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	21 1/2 n.
Mercantile C. £	10 1/2 n.
East Asia \$	70 b.

INSURANCES

Cantons \$	220 b.
Union \$	425 b.
China Underwriters \$	1 n.
H.K. Fire \$	180 sa.

SHIPPING

Douglas \$	135 n.
Steamboats \$	9 n.
Indo-China P. \$	80 b.
Indo-China D. \$	80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	40 1/2 n.
Waterboats \$	7 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves \$	64 n.
Docks (old) \$	16 1/2 b.
Docks (new) \$	15 1/2 b.
Providents \$	5.30 b.
Shai Dockyards \$	20 n.

MINING

Kallan s/-	15/- n.
Rauha s/-	8 n.
H.K. Mines	1 1/4 cts. n.

LANDS

Hotels \$	3.10 b.
Lands & C. Debentures	31 1/2 b.
Shai Lands Sh.	12.10 n.
Humphreys \$	6.70 n.
H.K. Realities \$ x.d.	2.05 b.
Chinese Estates \$	100 n.

UTILITIES

Trams \$	16 1/4 b.
Peaks Trams (old) \$	7 1/2 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$	3 1/4 n.
Star Ferries \$	54 1/2 n.
Y. Ferries \$	54 1/2 n.
China Lights (old)	6.20 b.
China Lights (new)	1.97 1/2 n.
H.K. Electrics 7 cr.	40 sa.
Macao Electrics (new) \$	17 1/4 b.
Macao Electrics (old) \$	18 1/2 sa.
Sandakan Lights \$	12 n.
Telephones (old) \$	24.30 b.
Telephones (new) \$	9 b.

INDUSTRIAL

Cold. Macg. (Ord.) Sh.	30 n.
Cold. Macg. (Pref.) Sh.	25 n.
Canton Ice \$	1 n.
Coments \$	17.00 b.
H.K. Ropes \$ x.d.	7.40 sa.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms \$	18 n.
Watsons \$	11.15 sa.
Lane Crawfords \$	7 1/2 n.
Sinceres \$	2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$	1.00 n.
Powell Ltd. \$	1.00 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh \$	45 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	200 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4%	97 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% (1934)	94 1/2 sa.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% (1940)	94 n.
Ch Govt. 5% 1925 GSBds.	42 n.
H.K. Entertainments	7 b.
Constructions (old) \$	1.00 n.
Constructions (new) \$	1 n.
Vibro Piling \$ x.d.	7.20 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	.6/3 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	.2/0 n.

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES EVERY DAY

A Special Shave Cream—It's Not a Soap, Needs No Brush!

Daily shaving leaves many men's faces raw and sensitive. Yet, because of his business and social status, one out of every 7 men must shave every day.

To meet this condition, Williams has now developed GLIDER—a special cream for daily shaving. With no soap base, it's a complete departure from ordinary shave creams. No brush. No lather. Not sticky or greasy.

A superabundance of moisture is contained in this rich cream. It won't dry on your face. Applied with the fingers, it quickly softens each whisker. A protective layer is formed over which your razor glides. Off comes each hair at the base without scraping. Like a cold cream, Glider helps keep your skin smooth all day. Glider is the result of nearly 100 years' experience in making fine shaving preparations.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

BOMBING OF BANK

SHANGHAI, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Shanghai branch of the Central Bank of China announces that owing to damage caused by yesterday's bombing of the bank's premises, the offices will be temporarily closed for repairs.

No Pontifical High Mass in St Peter's

ROME, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Because of the war, the Pope will not celebrate Pontifical High Mass in St Peter's Cathedral this Easter. It is thought possible that the Pope will give benediction *Urbi et Orbi* from an outside balcony.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and branches.

W. H. EVANS THOMAS, Manager.

Young Indian Woman's Death

The local Moslem community will learn with regret the death of Akbar Syed, the wife of Mulvi Syed Mohamed Noor Shah.

Suffering from ill-health for some considerable time, she passed away last evening at 8.30 p.m. She was 26 years of age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at the Mohammedan Cemetery at 5.15 p.m.

War At Home Cannot Keep Down Racing

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Short of the usual peacetime glamour and bound by restrictions through wartime conditions, flat racing for the season begins with the Lincolnshire Handicap at Lincoln on Wednesday.

Despite the anti-sport element which has been responsible for the cancellation of the Grand National, one of the biggest turf spectacles in the world, with the exception of the Derby, the fact that racing has overcome more obstacles in the last nine months than in its whole history proves that it is generally regarded both as a successful breeding industry and a relaxation for all those participating in the war effort.

Despite conditions which require the rationing of foodstuffs, even for the reduced number of horses in training, there is great optimism, and owners of all types varying from a peer who was a former Secretary of State for India, to a Doncaster publican are competing for the first big prize.

Transport difficulties will naturally restrict attendance at the meeting, at which khaki and the air force blue will provide a splash of colour, and many jockeys will parade in the paddock with Air Force or Army overcoats over their silks.

Probable Starters

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Probable starters and riders for the Lincolnshire to be run on Wednesday are:

Quartier Maitre (Gordon Richards), Shad Nick (Coxley), Time Slip (Lane), Ridley (G. Taylor), Lion Tamer (Harry Wragg), Rue de la Paix (Sammy Wragg), Mickle Bulger (P. Evans), Ephorus (M. Beary), Glouming (D. Dick), Uncle Archie (K. Mullins), Crony Moor (Smith), Lardboard (Worner), Monopole (D. Smith), St Swithin (Richardson), Bygone (Filton), Overdraft (G. Hives), Micklegrave (D. Greening), Abbe Smy (—), Gaston (—).

Plans Made For A New Coventry

Coventry, March 24 (UP).—Plans have already been made for a new and more beautiful Coventry to rise from the ruins of the first of the German "one-town-at-a-time-Blitz's."

They were in existence even before the Germans raided Coventry. The city architect, Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, built a model for a local town planning exhibition, which has now been brought out of its pigeonhole.

"Coventry to-day has a magnificent opportunity to make herself a city of the future," said a local architect. "Apart from the loss of life, the bombing of the city may well prove a blessing in disguise."

As the focus of his plan, Gibson has taken those buildings which, excepting the Cathedral, largely escaped the Nazi bombing.

Before Bombing

Before the bombers came, these buildings—Holy Trinity Church, the Council House and the historic St Mary's Hall—were hidden by an unplanned jumble of offices, shops and warehouses. To-day they stand out amid a waste of ruins.

In the future, if Gibson's plans are followed, they will be surrounded by tree-fringed lawns. Pool Meadow, which at present is a cinder-covered car park will live up to its name by being reconstructed as a meadow with two pools to reflect the sky.

A huge new block of buildings, enclosing more lawns, will be north of the Cathedral, and will be not more than three storeys high so as not to obstruct the view.

Telephones Cut Off

Turkish Action

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—

Telephones between Turkey and Europe have been cut off for all except official communications between last night and this evening.

It is officially believed that this was due to the transmission of an important announcement, either political or military, but it may have been only a full dress practice for future emergencies.

Exchange of Notes

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is officially announced that Turkey and Russia have exchanged a declaration of mutual determination to refrain from embarrassing each other if involved in war.

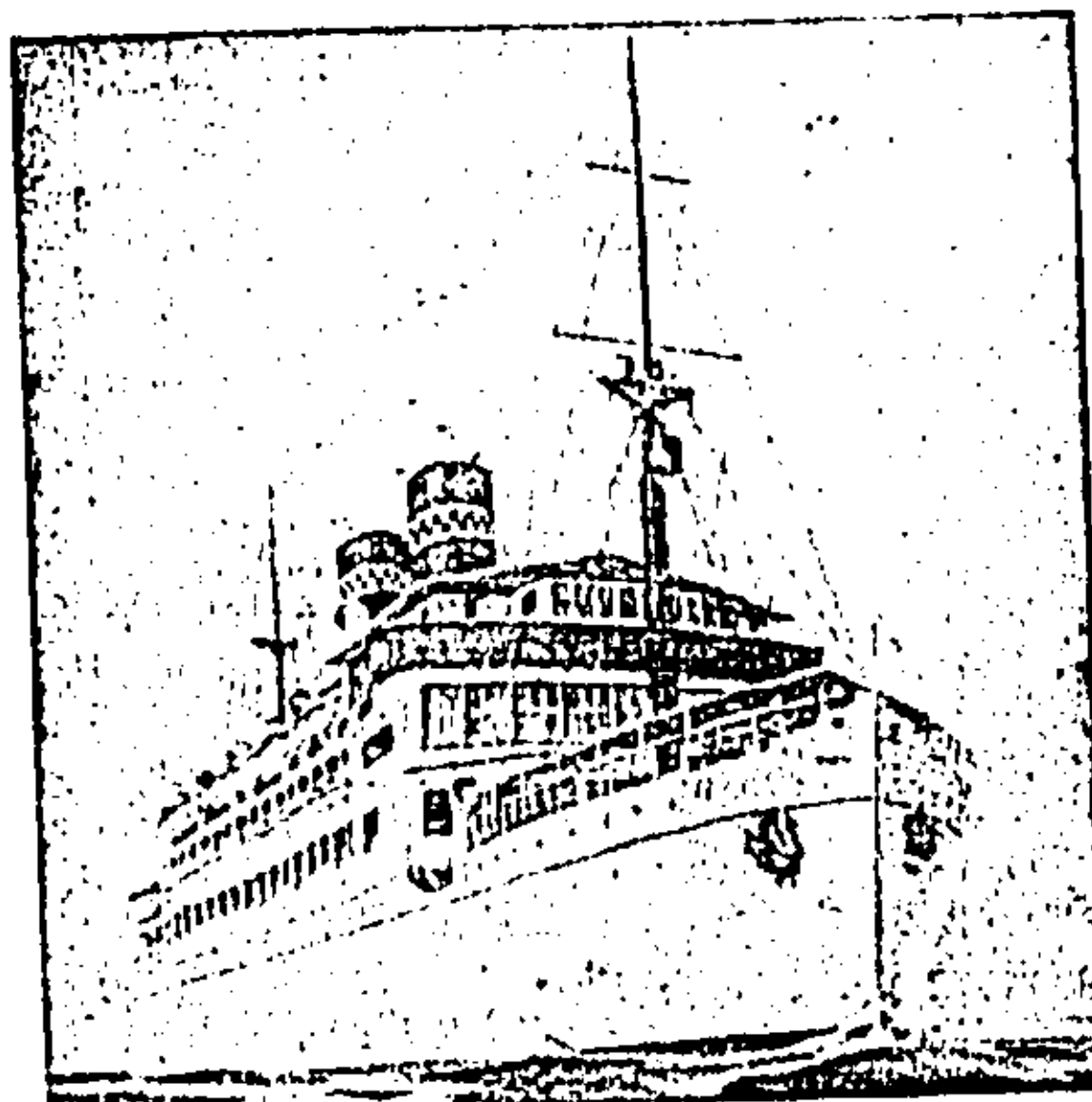
PAINTING EXHIBITION

It is announced that an exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists will be held under the joint auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Chinese Culture and the Sino-British Cultural Association on March 29 to 30, inclusive.

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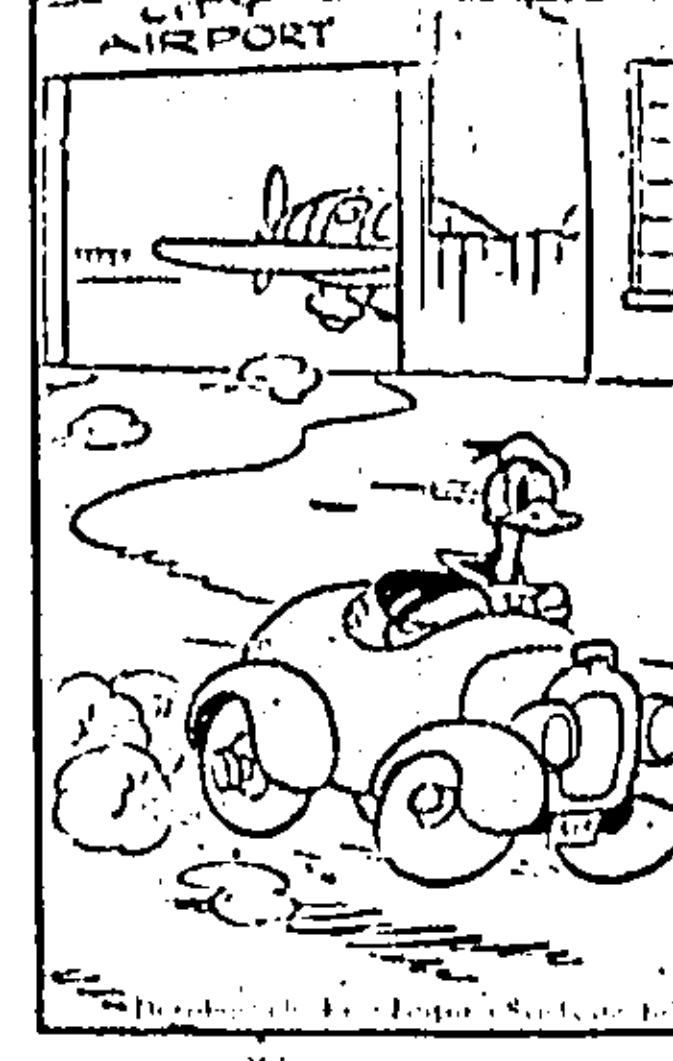
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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



The Film, Adapted From the Best-selling Novel by Daphne du Maurier, Won the Academy Award for 1940. It will Be Shown in Hongkong This Week.

Rebecca

LAURENCE OLIVIER • JOAN FONTAINE

Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK who made "GONE WITH THE WIND"
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

Synopsis: When I first met Max de Winter, he was brooding bitterly over the death of his beautiful wife, Rebecca, in a sailing accident; my own shyness and naivete—and my unbidden love for him—made him pay and happy. He asked me to marry him, and we went to Manderley, his famous estate. Everything about the great house bore Rebecca's influence, and Mrs Danvers, the house-keeper, seemed particularly to resent my taking Rebecca's place as the mistress of Manderley. Surprisingly, she suggested a costume for me, for the Manderley Masquerade Ball; but when I appeared in it, Max furiously sent me upstairs to change. Mrs Danvers waited there, smiling, to tell me it was the same costume Rebecca had worn! Suddenly there was commotion outside; a ship had gone ashore, and a diver had discovered Rebecca's sailing boat.

Chapter Five

I stumbled across the beach, looking for Maxim. I found him, in Rebecca's cottage.

When I saw him, he was standing near the strangely blazing fireplace, dishevelled, his evening clothes of the night before stained with sea water. His face seemed blank, yet ravaged with the look of a man who could not bear to see more. "Maxim," I called. "Maxim—you haven't had any sleep." He turned to me, and with a strange tenseness drew me close.

"You've forgiven me, haven't you?" I said.

"Forgive you? What have I got to forgive you for?"

"For last night—my stupidity about the costume."

"Oh, that! I was angry with you, wasn't I?"

"Yes," I whispered. "Oh, Maxim, can't we start all over again?" I burst out. "I don't ask that you love me... I won't ask impossible things. I'll be your friend and companion... I'll be happy with that."

He took my face in his hands. "How much do you love me?" he asked, his voice tortured by something I did not know.

"Maxim, must I tell you...?" "I'm afraid it's too late, my darling..." he said slowly. "It's all over now. The thing's happened—the thing I've dreaded."

"Maxim, what are you trying to tell me?"

"Rebecca has won."

I could only think of his love for her, of how I had lost.

"Her shadow has been between us all the time—" he went on. "She knew that this would happen."

"What are you saying?"

"They sent a diver down. He found another boat."

"I know, Frank told me. Rebecca's boat..."

"The diver made another discovery. He broke one of the ports and looked in. There was a body in there—Rebecca's."

"No, no!" I screamed.

"The woman that was washed up at Edgcombe—that wasn't Rebecca. It was the body of some unknown woman. I identified it, but I knew it was not Rebecca. It was all I knew where Rebecca's body was! Lying on the cabin floor, on the bottom of the sea."

"How did you know, Maxim?"

He turned to face me. "Because—I put it there!" He stepped nearer me. "Will you look into my eyes and tell me that you love me now?" he said, bitterly. "You see—it's too late."

I could not speak, with the horror, the stunning surprise of what he had said. And then I could not resist throwing my arms around him.

"It's not too late!" I said desperately. "You're not to say that I love you more than anything in the world... please, Maxim, kiss me, please. We've got to be what we've never been—together, close!"

How could we be close when I knew you were always thinking of Rebecca? How could you ask me to love you when I knew you loved Rebecca still?"

"You thought I loved Rebecca? You thought that? I hated her." I could not believe my ears. Then he poured out what was in him. He paced up and down, speaking quietly, reflectively.

"They told me I was the luckiest man on earth when I married her... she was so lovely, so accomplished, so amusing. I believed her, completely—but I never had a moment's happiness with her... She was incapable of love, or tenderness, or decency. I found out about her four days after we were married. She stood there—on



Joan Fontaine and Reginald Denny.

that cliff at Monte Carlo, where you first saw me—laughing, her black hair blowing in the wind. She told me all about herself—everything... things I'll never tell a living soul. We made a bargain—she would play the grand mistress of Manderley, and I would be able to save 'the family honour'. He spoke the last contemptuously, searching my face for belief.

"I kept the bargain—and so did she—apparently. But then she began to grow careless. She took a flat in London... began bringing her friends down there. There was a cousin of hers—Favell."

"I know him," I said. "He came here the day you went to London."

"Why didn't you tell me?" "I didn't like to. I thought it would remind you of—Rebecca."

"Remind me! As if I needed reminding! Favell used to visit her here—in this cottage. It went on, until I couldn't stand it any longer. One night I came down here to have it out with them. I found her alone—Favell hadn't come. She looked ill—queer. Suddenly she got up." Maxim got on his feet.

"Neither you or anyone else can prove that it wasn't yours. You'd like an heir, wouldn't you, Max, for your beloved Manderley?" She began to laugh. "What a thrill

for you, Max, to watch my son grow bigger day by day and to know that when you die—Manderley will be his!" She laughed again, and faced me. "She said, 'Max, aren't you going to kill me?' And then I struck her. She moved towards me, laughing. Then suddenly she stumbled and fell. When I looked down, she was lying on the floor. She had struck her head on a piece of ship's tackle. I remember wondering why she was still smiling... And then I realized she was dead."

"But you didn't kill her... it was an accident."

He went on, recounting how he had put her into the cabin of her boat, sailed a safe distance from shore, opened the sea cocks and sunk the boat. "Maxim," I asked, does anyone know of this?"

"No one—except you and me." "Frankly, I began to tell him what we must do, that we must say he made a mistake in identifying the body, that Rebecca was dead, and could not bear witness. He was not listening."

"I told you once that I'd done a very selfish thing in marrying you," he said, holding my arms tightly. "You can understand now what I meant. I've loved you, my darling—I shall always love you—but I've known all along that Rebecca would win in the end!"

"Not now!" I exclaimed. I clung to him. "She hasn't won! What ever happens now—she hasn't won!"

Slowly, surely, as Maxim had known, the web of the past followed. Kindly old Colonel Julyan, the Chief Magistrate for the County, performed his duty most respect-

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ONE DOLLAR TICKETS

ON SALE UNTIL NOON, APRIL 9

IN AID OF THE

BOMBER FUND

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

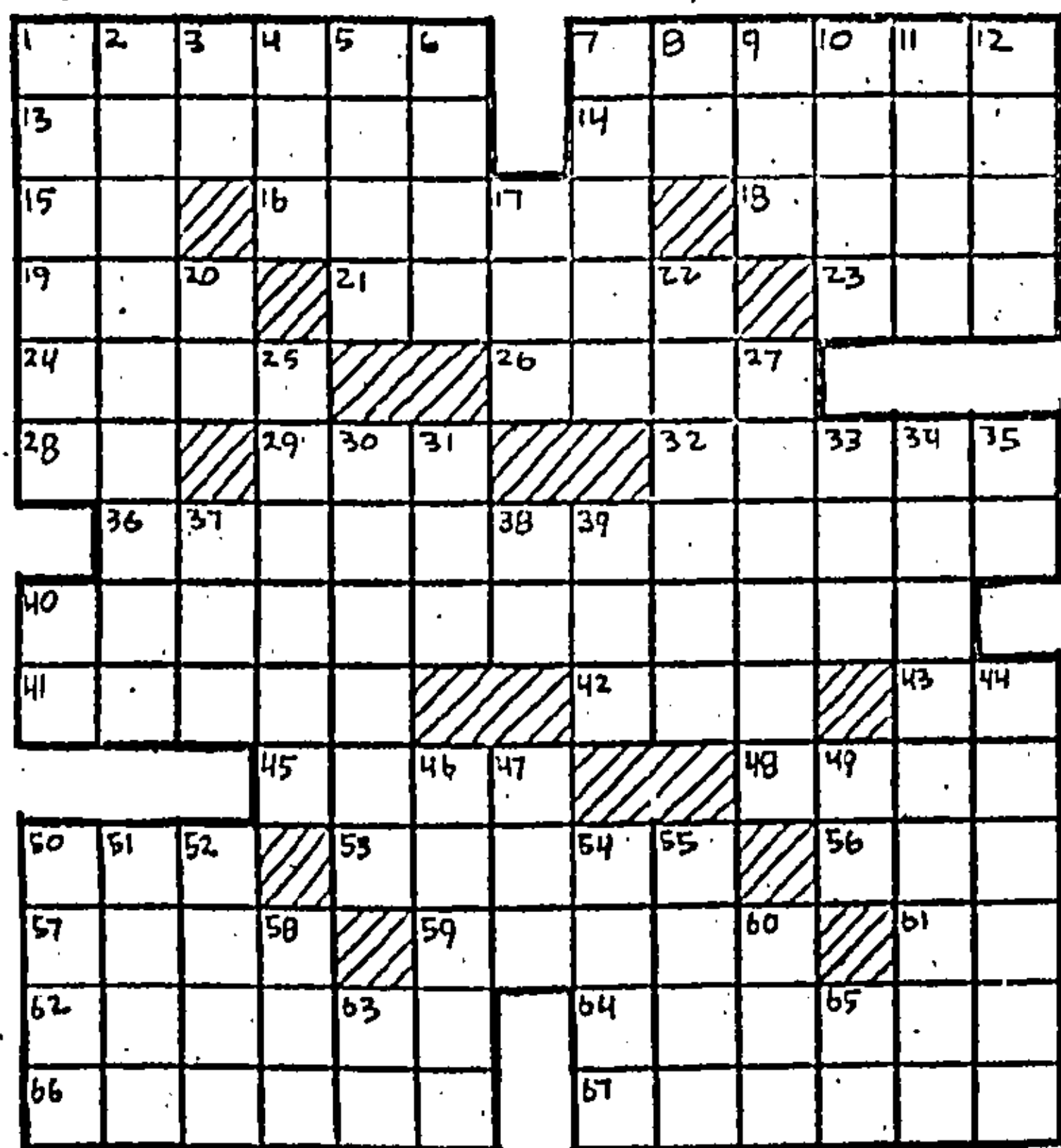
ACROSS

- Hidden
- Weapons
- Wool-like animals
- Long house
- Hone
- Growing out
- One quipped
- Small lake
- Characteristics
- Is (Latin)
- Kingdom near Africa
- Asiatic country
- Prefix, twofold
- Wine measure
- Hum
- Containing censure
- State of being later
- Fail to know
- British military honor (abbr.)
- Exit
- Greek Catholic procession
- Red dye tree
- Pues
- East away
- Title of respect
- South American nation
- Indigo plants
- Combining form: animal
- Illeg
- Little

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE


DOWN

- Steady up for
- Kind of ointment
- Japanese measure
- Scottish chemist



Count the
"TELEGRAPHS"
everywhere

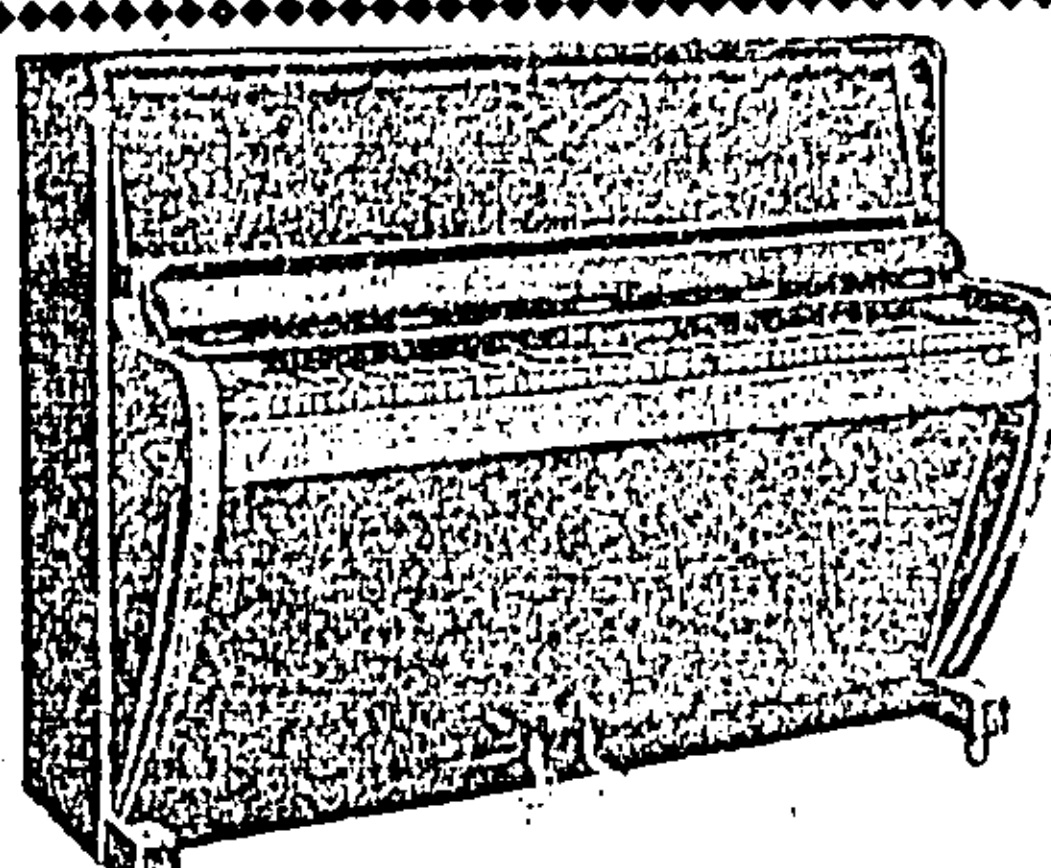
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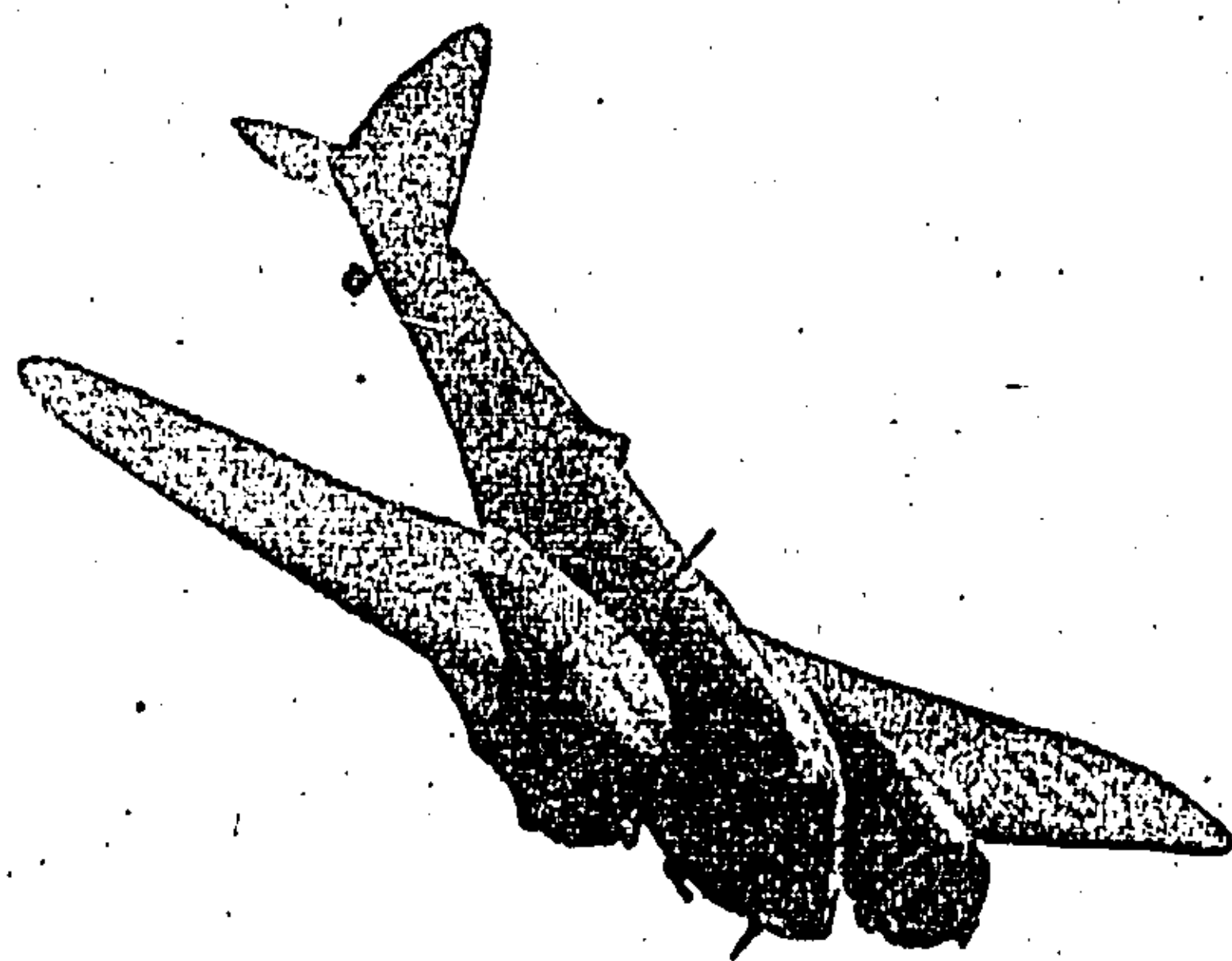
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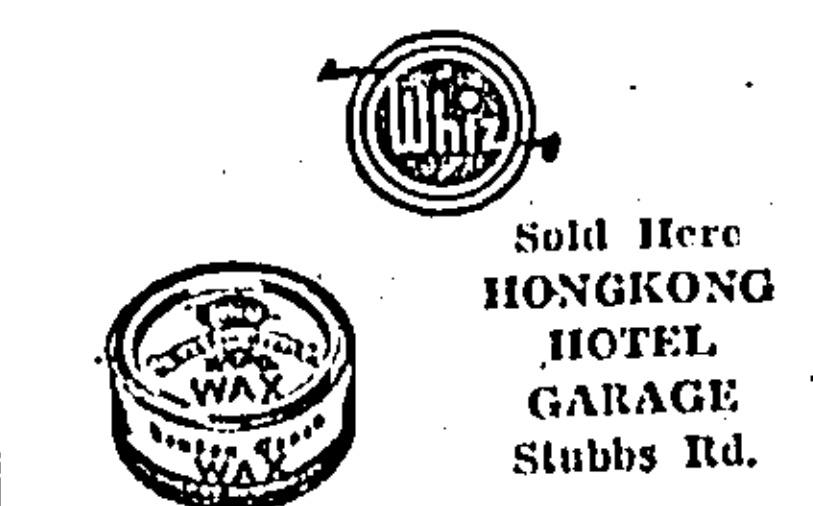
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**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

Tuesday, March 25, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

THE prefix "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1938. Such news as bears the inscription "S.T." is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

THE SOCIAL EVIL

THE suggestion made by the Police Commissioner in his annual report that the time was ripe for experimenting with the creation of a Chinese women's police force for the purpose of stamping out soliciting by, and on behalf of prostitutes in this Colony, serves to bring once again before the public eye the gravity of this social problem.

The idea of using Chinese women police officers in combating the evil is, in itself, feasible, but the effects of their labour, no matter how thorough, can do no more than scratch at the surface of this complex riddle. Local Government attitude to the issue has never been clearly defined, and has largely been prompted by the dictates of well meaning, but possibly misguided people far removed from the scene. Lady Astor was one of the principal proponents for the abolition of the licensed houses in Hongkong, while an even more important influence was the recommendations by the League of Nations for the suppression of white slave traffic and the mullet system in the Far East generally, and Hongkong in particular.

Hongkong's prostitution problem is a yellow slave traffic, created not so much by an organisation living richly off the earnings of duped girls, but caused by economic circumstances and the inextinguishable law of supply and demand. The former factor has never been properly appreciated by those who seek to abolish the social evil, and the latter influence remains unacceptable to the majority who go even as far as to ponder the subject. Nevertheless, these are the basic factors and they must be taken into full account by those wishing to eliminate the scourge which has become such a frightful feature of the Colony's life.

There is ample evidence that the closing down of the Red Light districts neither helped to abolish prostitution nor decreased the incidence of venereal disease. Since then, to aggravate an already acute situation, there has been a vast influx of mendicant refugees into the Colony, the female section of which have turned in their hundreds to the practising of sly prostitution in order to make a living. The futility of condemning the social evil out of hand as being immoral, and leaving it at that, has been amply demonstrated in Hongkong. A realistic conception of the problem by the authorities is urgently needed. Distressing as it may seem, everything points to the necessity of prostitution being accepted as part and parcel of a community's life, especially here where the population is so heterogeneous and the "respectable" labour market so overcrowded.

This being so, Government's duty is to see that prostitution is controlled so that its appalling effects as a medium of disease are kept within the narrowest bounds possible. It may involve, among other things, a return to the "Red Light District" system, but this at least guarantees some sort of medical control. While prostitution remains underground, but unbridled, it will be an ever-growing social sore and a threat to the entire social structure of the Colony.

Restrained British Use Of Air Force Meets Nazis' Divided Aims

(By "Reuter's" Air Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 24.—The R.A.F. is hitting Germany harder but there are three reasons why at the moment it cannot do so very often. Outlined to me in London to-day, was the policy of "first things first" with the promise that the R.A.F. will carry air war into Hitler's country on a growing scale and carry out the most effective means of hammering the Nazis for some time.

The factors are diversion, weather, and the state of Britain's bomber strength.

Now that the German air force is being used in support of the Navy in an "all out" bid to starve Britain of supplies and food, it follows that part of the R.A.F. offensive strength must be diverted to counter this threat by raiding the enemy's sea and other bases and other decisive points in the struggle.

Shortages in Britain's front-line bomber strength must be made good before fulfilment of the Prime Minister's assurance that he is "arranging" that the "present" disparity between the weight of the R.A.F. bombing of Germany and the Luftwaffe raiding of Britain "will be rather the other way round."

Tonnages of Bombs
It will take time before the R.A.F. facing a much bigger target one-third further away can hope to unload the same total tonnage of bombs. But here are some new encouraging factors in the present duel between the R.A.F. and the Luftwaffe to be borne in mind:

The new British bombers are faster than ever and this will offset the shortening hours of the summer nights and should enable the winter bombing campaign of Germany to be carried on with much the same strength.

The families of German workers continue to be evacuated from the much-bombed Ruhr and other Nazi cities and ports. Some are being sent to Austria and others are coming west to Occupied France.

The German night blitz on British ports has been checked for two nights in succession by the prevailing variable weather, which may eventually have the effect of unsettling the Nazi time-table.

Proportionate Losses

Nazi air formations of between 200 and 500 strong are experiencing heavy proportionate losses, observers are convinced.

German attacks on ports and other bottlenecks of American aid to Britain form the second essential part of the considered campaign to stop war supplies and food, "somewhere, anywhere," between the producer overseas and the consumer here.

The first essential is the U-boat campaign at sea. The Luftwaffe's part in this blockade of Britain follows two big earlier failures. It is pointed out. The first was to destroy our R.A.F. The second was to break the morale of the people.

French Convoy Passes Gib.

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—A convoy of French ships, escorted by British warships, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, heading for the southern Atlantic, yesterday afternoon, according to a Tangier telegram to the Italian agency.

The agency adds that the British blockade authorities did not try to stop the convoy.

New Philippines Defensive Area

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—President Roosevelt today designated Subic Bay in the Philippines, as a defensive area, as well as the air space reservation covering the territory and waters adjacent to Subic Bay Naval Station at Olongapo.

The President also designated Kodjak Island a naval defensive sea area in Alaska.

Chinese Stabilisation Fund And Sterling

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—While nothing official has been disclosed here regarding the position of the Chinese Stabilisation Fund it is believed that Britain naturally wishes to ensure any sterling credits to the Fund against "high-jacking" through the Nanking notes forced on Shanghai and against any other undesirable dissipation.

Given satisfactory assurances in this connection, it is understood that sterling credits to the Fund would undoubtedly be implemented.

U.S. Backing

It is pointed out in Far Eastern banking circles in London that in any case the main task of supporting the Chinese dollar is being shouldered by the United States, whose \$100,000,000 credit amply secures the Chinese currency against depreciations by Nanking or Tokyo.

With this credit, it is believed in London that the Chinese Stabilisation Fund could easily support or rally the Chinese dollar whenever the Fund thinks fit.

The recent uneasiness of the Chinese dollar was ascribed in London last week to the Fund's unwillingness to support a free market and not to its inability to do so.

Negotiations were said to be proceeding to prevent sterling help to the Fund from feeding the Shanghai market, which, it was pointed out, was the main remaining loophole in the sterling exchange control.

Full Text of Notable Lend and Lease Bill

The following is the full text of the historic Lend and Lease Bill (originally known as Bill No. 1776) which has now become law. Under this Bill Britain and the rest of the Democracies now fighting totalitarian aggression are guaranteed fullest material aid from the United States.

A Bill—No. 1776.

Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States."

Section 2.

As used in this Act—
(a) The term "defense article" means—

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;
(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part or equipment for any article described in this subsection;
(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: Manufactured or procured pursuant to section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(b) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Section 3.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government—

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

(6) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

Section 4.
All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5.
The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

Section 6.
(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purpose of this Act.

(b) All money and all property which converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 7.
The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.45 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Rachmaninoff Concerto In F Sharp Minor

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second.

H. K. T.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Charlie Kunz at the Piano. Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. 9.

20. Kunz Revivals No. 13.

12.40 Hawaiian Selections.

1.00 Local Time Signal.

1.01 Weber-Fantasia on Melodies of Johann Strauss.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

2.15 Close Down.

5.45 Indian Programme.

6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 New Variety.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—Britain Speaks.

Talk by J. D. Priestly.

7.30 Portuguese Programme.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 An Hour of Popular Classics.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.15 London Relay—Questions of the Hour.

9.30 A Scottish Programme.

10.00 London Relay—Talk: 'Scots Abroad'.

10.15 Compositions of Rachmaninoff.

11.00 Close Down.

Strike Averted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Mar. 24 (UP).

A strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant has averted for at least 24 hours, because the balloting and election of the Independent Employees Association has been postponed until Tuesday.

The strike at the Aluminum Company's plant at Edgewater, N.J., was brought to an end to-day. The plant had been idle since March 12. The C.I.O. voted to return to work rather than hold up \$15,000,000 worth of defense orders.

Ford Plant Closed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

DETROIT, Mar. 24 (UP).—A

strike of 1,700 workers of the Midland Steel Company closed the Ford Lincoln plant and threatened to close two others employing 32,000 workers this week. The plant was closed due to the lack of materials which were supplied by the Midland Company.

In aid of Bomber Fund and B.W.O.F.

BOY MEETS GIRL

Sat. April 12th

Mon. April 14

Sat. April 19th

At the K.C.C.

MAKE SURE THAT
YOU REACH THE
of the
PUBLIC
Fit **LUCAS HORN**
EQUIPMENT AND RIDE IN
Safety

Agents: DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Stores Depot, 5 Russell St., H.K. Tel. 25957

MR FORREST TELLS OF OBSTACLES IN ORGANISING IMMIGRATION DEPT.

FROM PAGE ONE

difficulties in historical order as they arose.

History of Appointment

I was first made aware that I was selected to administer the Immigration Office at the end of September 1940, when Mr. J. H. B. Lee, now one of my Deputy Immigration Officers, casually mentioned it to me in a telephone conversation. I was at the time Postmaster General, a post from which I was not finally relieved until some date after Dec. 10 so that for four weeks I was burdened with such of the work of that department as I could afford time to undertake in addition to the sole charge of a new office. I made an early opportunity to call on the Colonial Secretary, and ascertained that it was a fact that I was selected for the post; shortly afterwards I got into touch with Mr. Middlebrook, and had the benefit of several consultations with him, and of his assistance in the choice of European candidates for the position of Assistant Immigration Officer.

On October 1 I was officially designated as I.O. and obtained Government sanction to proceed with such preparation as ordering furniture for the office, and making alterations in the premises selected as Head Office and Depot. Preparations were held up for a time, so far as regards entering into commitments on behalf of Government, by doubt whether the Secretary of State would after all approve the measure.

Many Difficulties

On receiving H.E.'s assurance that the S.S.'s approval might be assumed, I went ahead, and with Mr. Lee's assistance, concluded a lease of the premises now used as the Depot, and at length opened the Head Office as soon as possible after the premises had been vacated by the Assessor and after certain minimum structural adaptations had been made. Work in the new department started, so far as the public were concerned, on November 18. Of course, a very considerable amount of preparatory work had been done even before that date, as it was necessary to ensure an adequate supply of forms for use on the opening date; in this connection I would refer once more to the difficulties caused by delay on the part of Government printers to supply certain forms. I ought to make it clear that I am convinced that the Government's printers were themselves victims of circumstances not of their making.

This delay necessitated on the one hand acceptance of forms of permit and certificate of a type far from ideal (as Asst. General has already pointed out, though without the explanation I have now given, which may have been unknown to him), and on the other the use for a few days of a typescript form of permit to be exchanged later for the permanent form.

Other simultaneous difficulties concerned delay in carrying out the alterations in the Dept. and doubt regarding the extent to which the public would immediately resort to the office to obtain permits and certificates. I may mention that prior to the opening date I had already caused notifications to appear in the vernacular press to inform intending travellers of the necessity of providing themselves with travel documents, and of the method of making application for them.

Perfect Babel

Whatever doubts those in the department entertained as to the response of the public were soon set at rest; applicants came in such numbers as to make the interior of the office a perfect babel and almost to defy any attempt to maintain order or to organise our methods; while the impatient mob outside the doors was of such dimensions that it was necessary to provide for a permanent police guard and on more than one occasion to obtain the services of the Emergency Unit of the Police in addition.

To meet the unexpected demand for documents, which every one of the applicants appeared to imagine should be given as a matter of form and in a few days' time at most, it was necessary again and again to increase the staff of those whose business it was to consider applications, to assist applicants in completing the forms, to reply to letters of inquiry in English and Chinese, to write the documents, to sign them, apply the embossing seal, and finally to deliver them to the applicants against payment of the fee.

Constant increase in staff meant on the one hand constantly increasing demands for furniture, and every conceivable means was utilised to supply the needs of the office; furniture from the Stores Department, the regular source of supply, had to be specially made, as there was no stock; domestic furniture was borrowed from the Controller of Stores, and when that also failed furniture was hired wherever it could be obtained, and on such terms as one could make in such an emergency; on the other hand as no one with any experience of such work was to be found, every addition to the staff, from the grade of office coolie upwards, had to be trained in his duties, Mr. Lee being fully occupied with such outside work as preparation of the Depot for its purpose, and selection of a new Immigration wharf after the one originally selected had been shown on survey to be unsafe and unsuitable, finding quarters in the New Territories for the staff who were soon to be sent out there to control ingress on that front.

Overworked

Mr. Lee was also at the time removed from the office altogether first for his own period of Volunteer

training from 18th to 24th November, and later to take the place of the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor when the latter was in turn required in camp from 3rd to 9th December, so that practically all the work of instruction of the raw staff fell on myself, as the only remaining officer—apart from the clerical staff—with even the remotest acquaintance with Government methods.

I was moreover at that time acting also as P.M.G. a post of which I was not finally relieved until after December 16. The clerical staff itself soon ceased to expand, because my first clerk, Mr. Chan Kwok-wing, whom I had specially chosen for that post on the basis of sixteen years' knowledge of his honesty and ability, found that he had no time available to train temporary clerks, the only men offered him after the first ten men in that grade had been supplied.

Decentralisation Tried

The obvious remedy for this state of affairs was decentralisation, with a view to lessening the overcrowding and overwork in the Head Office, and this was accordingly tried, some of the best trained and most dependable men being sent in the first place to take charge of detachments in the Depot, in the old Yau-mat Police Station, and in the premises of the Hawkers' Office, Leighton Hill Road. However, for some reason which I still do not understand, the applicants continued to crowd my Head Office, while the branch offices were almost deserted; this despite advertisements in the Chinese press calling attention to the fact that facilities for obtaining application forms and submitting applications existed at the addresses given. Accordingly closed the two latter after the unfruitful experiment had lasted for three to four weeks, and ceased to seek other premises for branch offices, considering that the staff wasting their time there might be better employed easing the tension in the head office and gaining a minimum of experience in the way of passport examination on board ships, under the guidance of the Police passport examination branch.

Mysterious Failure

Even more mysterious than the failure of the public to take advantage of the facilities offered them freely was their readiness to avail themselves on payment of the service fees of the institutions which under the various names of application agencies, translation bureaux, and so on, sprung up on all hands almost as soon as the department began to function. At the outset I was disposed to welcome their help, as it offered a hope that the rush and clamour in my office might be diminished, and that the not inconsiderable number of those who self-importantly teach them to expect individual and personal attention from the head of a very busy department might have their wishes met elsewhere.

Staff Bribed

The mystery cleared somewhat when it came to my knowledge that these agencies—I shall from now on use what has grown to be the usual word for them—were helping applicants in ways which the framers of the law assuredly did not expect, or at least did not wish; they secured priority of treatment by bribing my staff, and sold fictitious evidence of untrue statements to whoever paid their price.

The rigour of the public to obtain my wares may be judged by the prices paid to the agencies; it was creditably reported that they ran as high as \$18 per application. That much rests on hearsay, though on very consistent hearsay; but there is no hearsay in the reasons for which I saw fit to withdraw recognition previously accorded to certain of the agencies; I am handing in a paper recording the reasons which led me to take this step, and shall only add that the action was taken in each case only after production to me, through police detectives or otherwise, of good and sufficient evidence of the malpractices which I held proved. For the reason that in some cases persons of repute in the Colony were associated with certain of these agencies which I thus in effect closed, and because I have every reason to believe that these persons were not themselves aware of the misconduct of their employees which resulted in the withdrawal of recognition, I forbore to read out the list in a public sitting.

Attitude To Agencies

I should perhaps have explained before going so far that the change in my attitude to the agencies was gradual. At one time I stated in an interview given to the press that recognition as an agency would be freely given to anyone who would undertake to observe certain conditions, a copy of which I shall submit for completeness of record; about the same time I wrote to the Colonial Secretary with reference to applications from certain persons for monopolistic positions in regard to submission of applications to my office deprecating any such grant. The minutes are to be read in C.S.O. 2803/40.

I persevered, therefore, in my policy of according recognition to such firms and individuals as seemed to be reputable and themselves sufficiently qualified to undertake the work of completing and submitting in proper form applications on behalf of illiterate or ignorant persons. In spite of that policy, I, in one evening, signed 40 letters of refusal of recognition; the numbers of applicants for recognition being, I think, ample proof of the profitability of that form of enterprise. Experience of their work, however, the gradually mounting number of those discovered in various forms of dishonesty, and a

number of anonymous letters which led me to think that those who escaped detection were at least as numerous as those against whom I had secured evidence, gradually changed my mind.

Weakening of Control

Recognition of an agency, I should perhaps explain, meant that the agent was coaxed in the proper method of completing forms and of the evidence to be brought in support of the several types of claim; that he was supplied with forms of application without question; that his clients were excused from personal attendance at my office both when making application and again when the document was ready for issue. This last concession, made not only to recognized agencies, but also to guide and so-called recommended for that purpose by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and to private individuals who apply by post, is of all my departures, so far as I am aware of them, from ordinary immigration procedure in any part of the world where control is in force, the one of which I am most doubtful, it has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised, but it is a weakening of control of which I am very conscious; the only justification which I can offer for that departure was the physical impossibility of dealing individually with the flood of applicants in the office space at any disposal, the impossibility of expanding that space under one roof, and the impossibility of effectively decentralising to any greater extent without further experienced administrative assistance, which, as you will recall later, was not furnished me until long after the necessity of this enquiry was already apparent.

It shows, I think, a curious lack of appreciation of the main objects of our legislation that so far from criticism being based on this loosening of control, I have on the contrary been blamed for not making application for documents even easier and even more a matter of course by this very quantity to all comers, and by accepting applications more freely by the post.

Policy Implemented

The answer is in place at this point, because, in addition to the objection on the grounds of loss of control, it was necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the further growth of the agency system. I think, a legitimate inference that, if even recognized agencies who had something to lose indulged in the malpractices proves, even worse was to be expected from those over which I had no control whatever and of whose existence I might not even be aware.

To implement this policy I have accordingly demanded of my staff that, the recognized bodies apart, no person should be allowed to obtain more than five application blanks at one time, nor to submit at one time more than five completed applications. I wish your indulgence of the use of the expressive Americanism "rackets," have never in my 21 years of Government employment failed to fight so unremittingly against rackets of all types; I have referred to some under my heading of agencies; but others went on a very different basis, as when it was discovered that certain hoodlums pushed their way through the application on the pretence of making application, obtained a supply of forms, and then took them out to hawk on the streets.

That I have not set my face against free coinage of our application forms is shown by the fact that I had already on December 24 given permission, if that were necessary, to one large printing firm to reprint for sale these forms; and I understand that this is being done.

Other Difficulties

I shall leave the remainder of the story of the agencies to its proper place in chronological order, while I deal with a few more of the difficulties which beset me between the date of opening the office and January 15 when the Ordinance was finally enforced. During all those two months I was constantly short of office furniture and staff of senior trained staff; moreover the mass of detail was such that I could hardly afford time to train the staff which I had already acquired.

I am handing to the Commission so far as it is complete, the record extracted from my diary of the hours at which I left my office during the month of January; and I should like to make four additional points, viz., that I was always in my office at the latest by 8.30 in the morning; that

the same hours were worked by myself and the remainder of my staff on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays as on other days, and that no mere statement of hours of work can convey any idea of the intensity of the labour put into the organisation of the department, the most trying feature by far being the enforced haste with which every point had to be taken, so that it was very seldom that undivided attention could be given to one matter at a time. The fourth point is that the month of January was in no way better or worse in this respect than the months which preceded and followed it.

Sir Robert Kotewall Interview

On Sunday February 9 at 8 p.m. I interviewed by appointment the Hon. Sir Robert Kotewall in my office. I have found it utterly impossible to spare any time whatever for the purpose at more convenient hours; Sir Robert later wrote a very full and accurate account of the conversation, which he submitted for my confirmation, and I noted that in a remark at the end of his draft he had noted as his personal observation (nothing was said about it in our conversation) that he was convinced that Mr. Forrest was working under such conditions that a nervous breakdown was the sure outcome unless they were speedily rectified; whether that record was ever seen by any senior Government official I do not know; but it is quite certain that nothing was done to rectify the conditions until I was allotted the services of Mr. Himsforth on March 1 and thus enabled to do something to undo the overcrowding of my office by sending a detachment to another building.

During that time I had to do my best to obtain for those of my staff best-marked for outdoor work a modicum of training on ship-board, and as a preliminary went myself to see how passport examination was conducted by the Police; with the aid of Mr. A. J. Livingston & Co., Ltd., my department as A.I.O. on December 1, but not finally available (because of volunteer camps) until December 10, I had to survey the New Territories and select sites for posts, offices and quarters. Conferences with shipping companies and with big recruiters for seagoing labour (Messrs. Livingston & Co., Ltd.) made further demands on my time; and it was considered necessary, in fairness to my inexperienced staff, to have a few dress rehearsals on the arrival of the Macao steamers.

Evening Work

No one, therefore, will be surprised when I add that anything in the nature of constructive work had to be confined to the evenings from 8 p.m. onwards; not when they learn that despite this incessant work I was much against my will, compelled to report to Government that I could not have my organisation ready in time for enforcement on December 17, as was arranged, although I knew that H.E. the Governor was most anxious that the plan should be in operation at the earliest possible moment.

The enforcement of the Ordinance on January 15 added new problems quicker than the old ones could be removed. Two difficulties were outstanding among so many, viz., that of water transport, and that of the deposit system. The matter of water transport was settled (as I then thought) in a series of minutes between the Police Department and myself, followed by a conference between the District Superintendent, Kowloon, a representative of the Harbour Department, and myself on February 1. The minutes, with their sequel when I approached the Government with my requirements, are to be found dated January 24 and February 14 in C.S.O. 2803/41.

Inadequate Means

I should make it plain at once that the attitude of the financial side of the Government as exemplified in the above minutes is just as encouraging as I have found it throughout my attempt to rectify the defects of the various classes of persons affected by the new control of immigration. To make this point plainer, I quote from another minute of mine in the file quoted: I have never forgotten that they (the shipping Companies) should be as little delayed or inconvenienced as possible. That same sentiment, I have repeated several times and now place beside it the opinion of the shipping representatives of the General Chamber of Commerce as expressed to me at a conference which I had with them

on March 3, 1941. Report of that meeting has not yet reached me. I had a letter yesterday from Mr. Koo, that he could not get it ready in time; it is abundantly clear that the means given me to cope the task were utterly inadequate, and that the position of the finances of the department, having regard to Government's undertaking that the department did not exist for the sake of revenue, made the question of economy irrelevant; and that if greater economy in its administration was unfortunately required, then it should not be at the expense of the interests, shipping, which are at the present time of the utmost national importance.

Spring Rowing Regatta At Middle Island

POOR ENTRIES resulted in only three races being rowed at the Spring Regatta of the Royal Hongkong Club at Deep Water Bay on Sunday. Weather was ideal, with the surface of the Bay unruffled.

In the premier event, the Naval Volunteers retained the Flotilla Cup after a hard struggle with the Volunteer Defence Corps. Starting well, the latter got away to a slight lead and held their advantage for a quarter of a mile, after which the Naval Volunteers, with a higher stroking rate, spurred and made good with a length to spare. Following this race, Ewo pair, Booker and Corneek (coxed by Hopkins) went out to maintain their Honors' hold on the Potter Cup. At the start, Lowe, Bingham's seemed to have matters well under control with Ewo rowing raggedly; however, the latter had plenty of reserve power and spurred at the quarter-mile mark, where they led by half a length. Going into a strong finish they lengthened out and crossed the line with two lengths to spare. This was the best Hong Pair race for some time and the time was very good, doubtless due to the ideal water.

Scram Race

The fifth interval was enlivened by a scam race in which four boats took part. Stakes were provided by the spectators and the finish was very close.

Following this, three fours went out for the Scratch Fours event. After a fine race, Moodle took his crew across the line a length and a half ahead of Booker's four, with Eastgate's four in good third. This was Moodle's second win of the day and his third race.

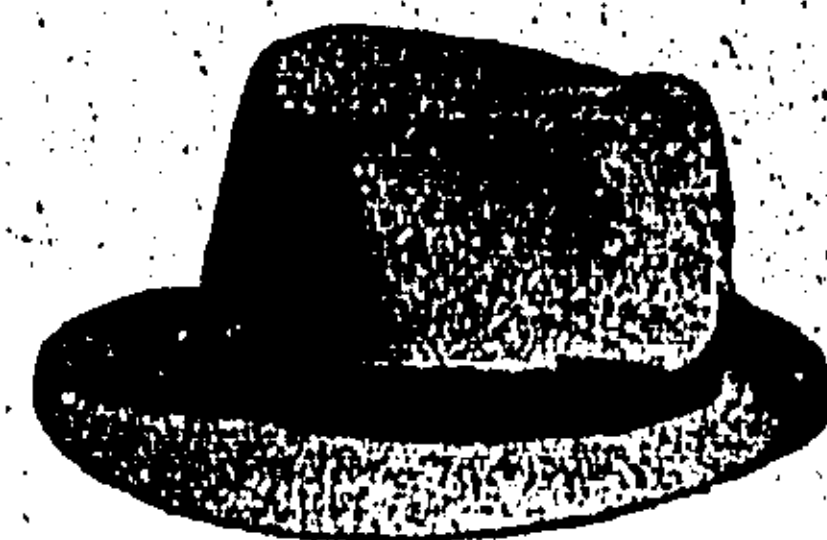
Results

Detailed results were as follows: Flotilla Cup—1. Naval Volunteers (8/11 Daziel, Lt. J. C. Deane, Lt. G. J. P. Carey, Lt. J. Moodle, Lt. R. J. Minitt); 2. Volunteer Defence Corps (Pte W. K. Corneek, Pte N. D. Booker, G. L. Eastgate, Sgt. Eastgate, Sgt. H. F. Hopkins). Won by half a length. Potter Cup (Hong Pairs)—1. Ewo (W. K. Corneek, N. D. Booker, Hopkins); 2. Lowe, Bingham's (J. Moodle, C. J. McCormick, Daziel). Won by two and a half lengths. Scratch Fours—1. L. P. Ralph, J. C. McDonald, K. B. Nelson, Moodle (str.); 2. B. Nelson (cox), G. Yates, G. J. P. Carey, A. G. Daziel, N. D. Booker (str.); 3. F. Hopkins (cox), G. L. Eastgate, H. F. Hopkins (cox), G. L. Eastgate (str.), J. Strohen (cox). Won by one and a half lengths.

HOW TO OVERCOME FEVER EXHAUSTION

Doctors now know that the greatest danger in fever comes from the poisons it sets up in the blood-stream. Fighting these poisons leaves every nerve and organ in the body exhausted.

One of those tired organs is the stomach. Just when the body requires nourishment most urgently, the digestion is very often too weak for solid diet. What you need is a highly nourishing food that puts no strain on the delicate stomach. For that reason doctors prescribe Horlicks in fever cases. From the first day on Horlicks you begin to mend. Horlicks is a complete balanced food containing all the elements necessary to rebuild wasted nerve and flesh and muscle. It creates new vitality and energy, restores robust health quickly. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. (10)



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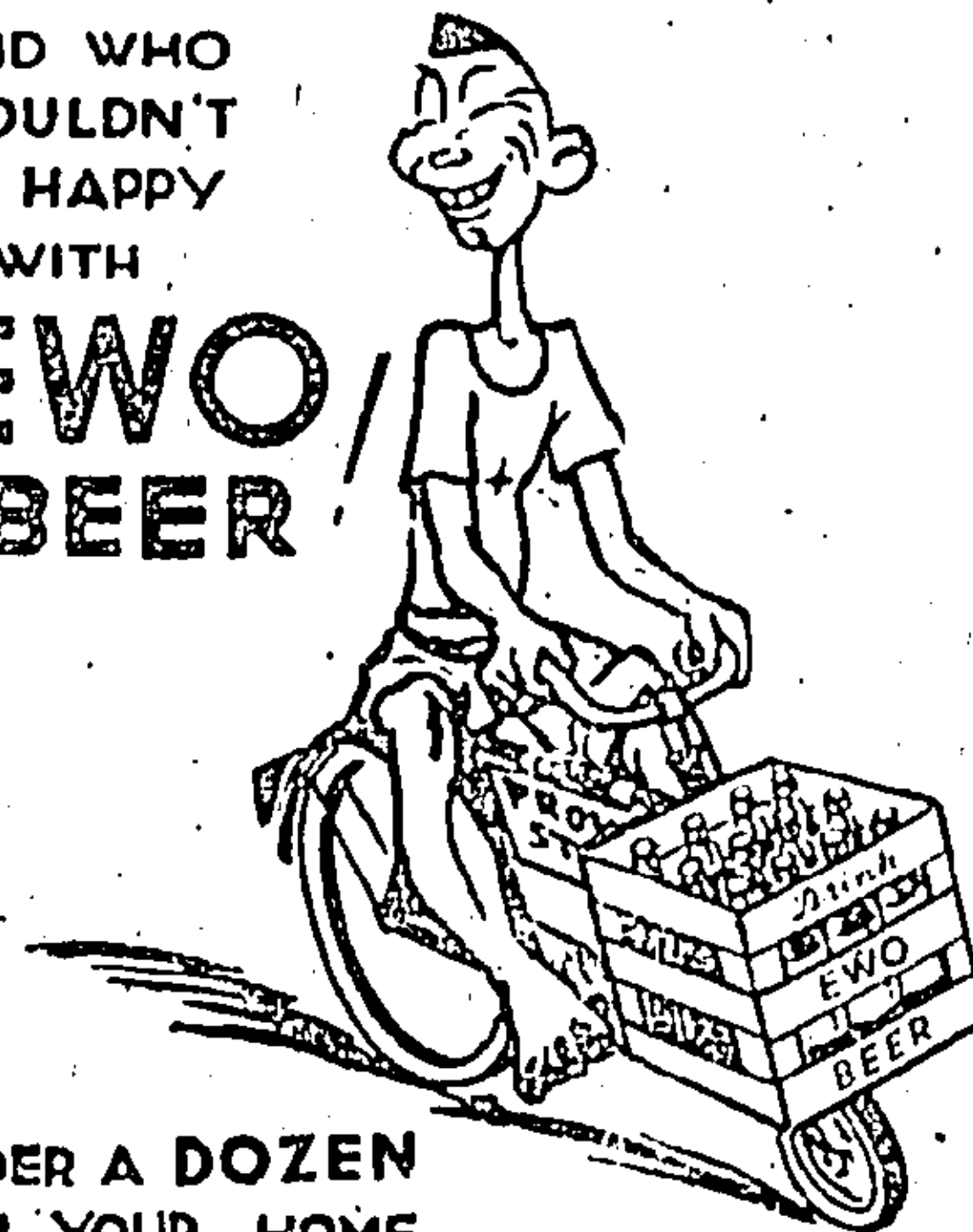
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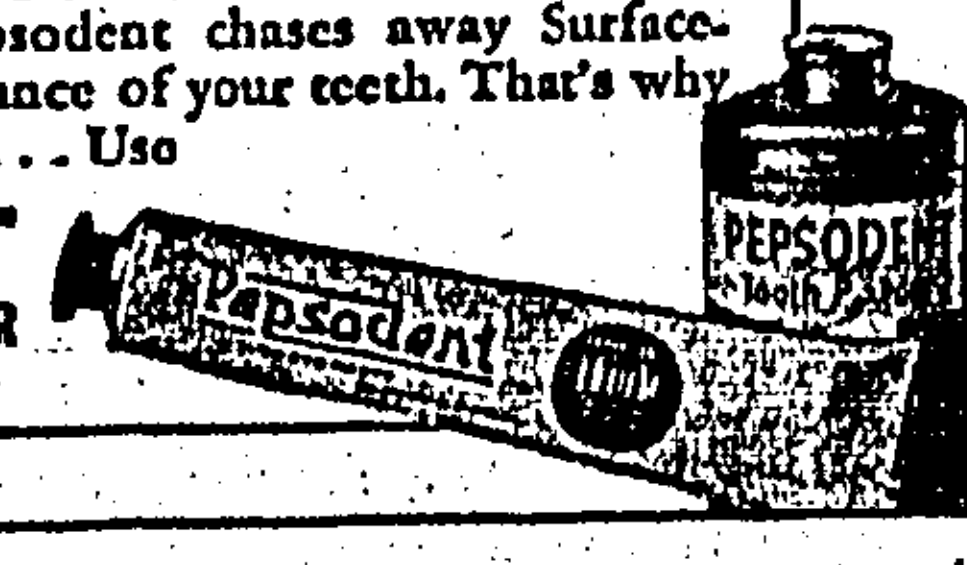
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"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

Abandonment Of Local League Suggested

Poor Season Almost Concluded: Matches Outstanding

Difficulties Through Training

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to pretend that the present Cricket Season has been a success and it is rather doubtful if the atrocious weather has been entirely to blame. Military duties are very heavy in many cases and have complicated the fixture lists, and the rain has rather put the hat on things.

But should there be a League next season I venture to suggest to the participants that the principal reason for playing League matches after the new year was that the training period was in October—December. Now that there are two training periods, one before and one after the New Year, the only good reason for this goes.

Cricket always gets a bit lackadaisical here after February, and my advice is to start off the League Matches as soon as possible after the third week in October.

Of course a much better idea would be to scrap the league until happier times.

I don't think this applies so much to the Junior Division. I am not so closely in touch with it but my impression is that it runs with more pep and efficiency.

But look at the position in the Senior Division. Next Saturday will be March 27, and the Civil Service have still three games to play and all the others two, except K.C.C. I will lay a tidy sum against all these games being played even if the weather remains fine all the time.

The Indians' Victory

ALL through the season I have been satisfied that the Indians have been playing well below their form—paper form that is—and so I was not surprised at their victory over Craigen-gower who have fallen off terribly this year.

TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

IF ONE JOE IS A ROARING RIOT TWO JOES ARE A BELLOWING BEDLAM!

His gal makes him shiver... and shiver... when he finds he's the howling image of a public enemy!



JOE E. BROWN
SO YOU WON'T TALK?

FRANCES ROBINSON
VIVIANNE OSBORNE
BERNARD NEDELL
TOM DUAN
Original Screen Play by Richard Flewrey
Directed by EDWARD SEDGWICK
A Columbia Picture

None of the batsmen who two or three years ago looked so promising have come on—indeed they have most of them gone back. I don't know why it is unless it is possibly lack of practice or possibly the fact that they are trying to play too many games at once.

Bowling Collared

THE I.R.C. completely collared the Craigen-gower bowling after a quiet period at the beginning. Ming—first time this season I think—brought off one of his blitz-kicks, and everyone got double figures. The declaration (at 178 for 7 wickets) was made at 4.20 p.m., and if say a bit of a chance was taken.

However, the two I.R.C. veteran stalwarts, Minu and A. H. Madar, stood up to the test and shot C.C.C. out for 53, Minu taking 6 for 20 and Madar 4 for 30 runs. A. J. Hulst got 23 and the only other double figure was J. L. Young's 11 not out.

The Usual Match

DIFFICULTIES of raising sides have hit the Civil Service and the Club so much that all through the season the Club have called on their members, who usually play for the Civil Service, to help them out, while I should not like to say how many times their opponents have been an Army side.

The game on Saturday was played on an excellent wicket but the number of catches put down was large, and was due no doubt to lack of practice.

It must be a great many years since Alec Pearce has put down two off successive balls, and perhaps it was as well his younger brother was bowling—(Or wasn't it?)

A Surprise

THE game started with a surprise. As Pudney, who previously has shown no particular form, bowled a perfect length and secured Logan, Ratcliffe and Alec Pearce cheaply, as they only got 19 runs between them.

The Army bats, however, got going. Plummer played a very nice innings, though I hear he was perhaps lucky to get the decision for a catch at the wicket off Richardson. After the first three, all the Army batsmen got double figures and their declaration came at 173 for nine.

The Match Saved

RICHARDSON (30) and Colledge (29) gave the Club a good start, but the latter ran Perry out as he started for a run off a ball misfielded at leg and then suddenly went back. If he called, Perry did not hear him.

After this the rest, with the exception of Bishop (29) were not so good. Tropp bowled very steadily and later on Denyer was accurate and took four for seventeen.

Intra-Club Match

THE K.C.C. seem to have an unlimited number of enthusiastic players and seem to be able always to fix up an intra-club match for a blank day.

On Saturday a few of the first and most of the second were out and "A" team declared at 142 for 6 wickets. K. M. Baxter retired for 51, Tom Madar got 31, and Goodham 22.

I was delighted to see Willie "Hear" was out again. He got a wicket and made 7 runs—a fair start after so long an absence.

For "B", R. G. Wildblood—a new name to me—made 31, Major Parsons 15 and Teddy Fincher 10 not out. The game was drawn.

Varsity Win

A MORE or less first eleven of the University beat Tamar by 80 runs. The Varsity batting order was switched round and the latter batsmen all got runs. They were out for 148. Tamar could only manage 68 of which Boyes made 26.

Another Intra-Club Match

RECREIO once more managed to get up an intra-club match, Volunteers v. non-Volunteers. The

Mahmood bowling to D. J. N. Anderson in the Sunday match between Dr L. T. Ride's XI and the K.C.C. at Kowloon. E. Zimmern is keeping wicket.—Ming Yuen.

Badminton Titles

C. Au Defeated By F. Koh

Entertaining Matches At K.C.C.

(By "Tinker")

MATCHES in the Open Badminton Championships at the Kowloon Cricket Club last night were both interesting and exciting. The only upset of the evening—and it was only a minor one—was the defeat of C. Au, last year's runner-up in the singles, by F. Koh, his teammate of the Chinese "Y."

Results in brief were:

SENIOR SINGLES

F. Koh beat C. Au 15-9, 15-10.

SENIOR DOUBLES

M. P. and Y. P. Young beat S. Amplavannar and C. K. Cheah 15-10, 15-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

P. Wong and Miss M. Ribeiro beat J. Odell and Miss J. Choa 15-4, 15-2.

P. K. Hooi and Miss U. Khoo beat J. J. Remedios and Mrs Silva 17-14, 15-7.

JUNIOR SINGLES

P. Lo beat R. M. Lavalie 15-1, 15-1.

AU was beaten by a steady player. In stroke-play, there was little to choose between them, though Au in the closing points was erratic and seemingly played out.

Rallies on several occasions were prolonged and provided most entertaining play. Au ran himself almost to a standstill in making great recovery shots, and it was no doubt this that pulled him down in the end.

Volunteer team was considerably the stronger, at all events as regards batting. Non-Volunteers batting first, could do very little and only Scores (29) and H. L. Ozorio (20) got into the twenties.

For the Volunteers L. G. Gosano and A. E. Noronha both failed, but G.N. got going and retired for 53, while P. M. N. da Silva knocked out 28, and, later, P. J. Remedios hit hard for 41 not out. The total at the end was 202 for 9.

Ozorio bowled unchanged, and under the circumstances his figures of 15-1-75-7 were excellent.

The Sunday Game

MOST unfortunately I never heard of the game between K.C.C. and Doctor Ride's eleven until too late as I had made other arrangements, and could not attend.

It was an interesting game. Ride's eleven consisted of Volunteers with (as they used to say in the very old days) one man given. This was Lugan who made 45 runs.

The K.C.C. batted first and Anson made a very pretty 72, but nobody else could do very much and the side were out for 162. A lot of catches were put down by the Volunteers, even the Gosano family being at fault on occasions.

Mahmood stood the brunt of the bowling and his figures 3 for 67 in no way reflect his usefulness. He did practically all of the bowling at one end except for about half a dozen overs.

Going in to get the runs, Attwell, who as far as I can make out usually makes 0 or 50, got going and made 63 not out. Logan had 45 and there were other useful small scores. I see Griffiths only made 12, but I am told that he played some delightful shots while at the wicket, especially off drives.

The Volunteers knocked the runs off to win by 4 wickets. The whole day was most enjoyable and the wicket excellent.

Matches To-night

To-night's Open Badminton Championship matches were:

AT TAIKOO

Junior Singles

7.30 p.m.—J. Odell v. M. Talan.
8.45 p.m.—P. A. Yvanovich v. H. Dingsdale.
10 p.m.—D. Chelliah v. W. C. Chung.

Junior Doubles

9.30 p.m.—R. M. Lavalie and N. A. Beltrao v. A. L. Fisher and P. Wynter-Blyth.

The match, however, was lacking in many of the finer points that make champions. Many points were gained through mistakes from the opposing player rather than through outright winners.

Powerful Smashing

THE DOUBLES match, too, kept spectators interested. The Young brothers, though individually brilliant, were not an impressive combination. M. P. Young, a Cambridge Badminton blue, took the eye with his facility of strokes, while his brother was yards faster than any on the court.

An unfortunate incident which, I think, had much to do with the standard of the game, occurred in the first game when Y. P. Young darted to the net and returned the shuttle so speedily that S. Amplavannar was unable to get out of the way. His eyeglasses were struck and broken.

He removed them, and though it did not seem to affect his play, the Young brothers noticeably slackened. This was most evident in the final game for the final point. Service changed hands no less than five times while the score remained the same before the Youngs gained the winner.

Amplavannar and Cheah throughout the match were a powerful combination. Both sides smashed with great strength, though the Young brothers favoured the tennis execution in that they used the body, whereas Amplavannar and Cheah smashed with wrist shots.

Mixed Doubles

P. K. HOOI and Miss U. Khoo went on to the court firm favourites to beat J. J. Remedios and Mrs Silva, but they were given a fright in the first game when the Recreio pair went into a 14-10 lead after being led 10-7. Outstanding player of the match was P. K. Hooi, though Remedios in his brilliant execution of a cross-court backhand that took several points, came in for much applause. This was the shot of the evening.

Of the two women, Miss Khoo was the steeper. Mrs Silva revelled in surprising inaccuracy and weakness at the net, though her rapid interception there showed excellent anticipation.

P. K. Hooi covered an enormous amount of territory in running back and forth behind Miss Khoo, but his returns showed that he has lost none of the ability that twice made him a triple champion.

Gregory Rice Betters Own Two-mile Record

CHICAGO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Gregory Rice, whose brilliance has featured American indoor athletics this winter, to-day ran two miles in 8.51.1, bettering his own world record made last year by 5.1 seconds.

Rice was already waiting recognition of his record of 8.53.2 earlier this year. His figure beats the outdoor world record of 8.58 by Miklos Szabo, the Hungarian, in 1937.

To-day's Tennis

Matches in yesterday's schedule were unplayed owing to the slight rain that fell during the afternoon. To-day's matches in the Open Tennis Championships are:

Tsui Yan-pui v. C.H.R. Oxide.

Tsui Wai-pui v. O. Rumjahn.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held, weather permitting, on SATURDAY, 29th March, 1941, commencing at 2.00 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at 11.45 a.m. Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

No children or amahs will be admitted to either Enclosure.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

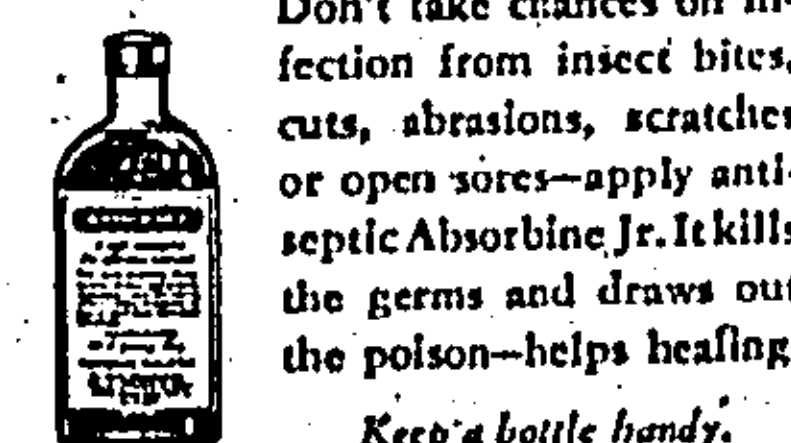
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C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

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Hakodate Maru	Friday	28th Mar.
Matumoto Maru	Monday	7th Apr.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA

Suwa Maru	Tuesday	25th Mar.
Totori Maru	Sunday	30th Mar.
Yawala Maru	Tuesday	1st Apr.
Asama Maru	Tuesday	15th Apr.

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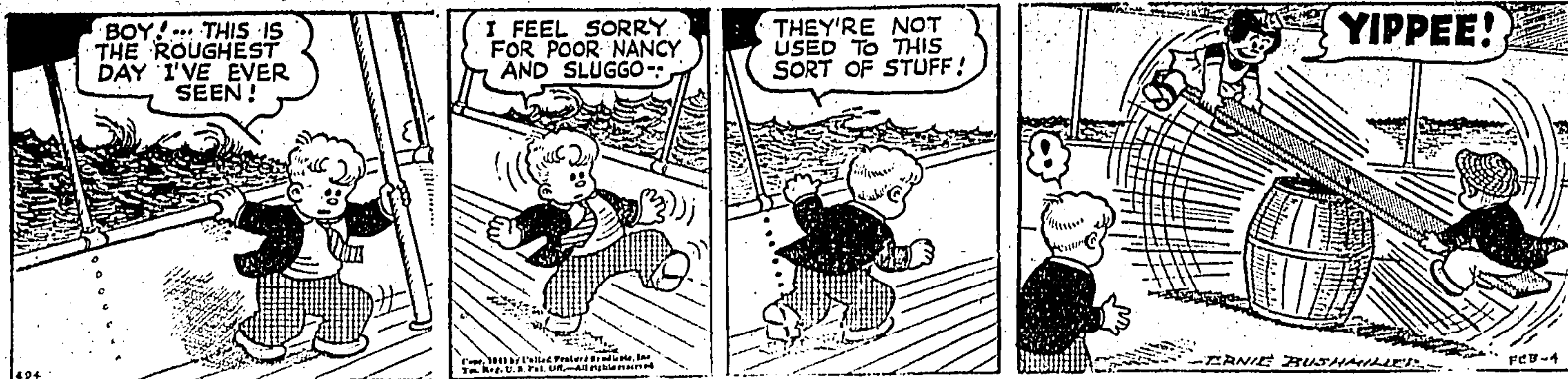
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Italians Crumple Before Artillery

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Artillery activity was lively on both sides in Albania yesterday. Several enemy batteries were silenced, says a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio to-night.

"In the region of Aoros River in the central sector, the Italians launched a local attack which was met with heavy fire from our lines before it could develop. The Italians again suffered extremely heavy casualties."

Information given by Italian prisoners confirms that General Cavallero has ceased to command the Italian Army in Albania and that General Geloso is the new commander-in-chief.

It is also confirmed that the Second Regiment of Bersaglieri were badly smashed up in the battle of Kilastra, losing more than 50 per cent. of their effectives.

A battalion of 800 Alpini was left with only two officers and 80 men.

WAR AT SEA U.S. Shipbuilding: Raiders at Large

LONDON, Mar. 24 (British Wireless).—"The Times" underlines the importance of the statement by an official of the U.S. Maritime Commission that about 100 merchant ships would be built for Britain under the Lease and Lend Act and further, that the Commission is surveying 113 cargo steamers now in coastal service in the hope that they may be employed in Britain's service.

The third method of assistance is the supply of U.S. aircraft. This supply, says "The Times," of which a future figure of over 10,000 per year has been mentioned, is as valuable to the war at sea as to the defence of Britain or the campaign in the Near East.

Donations To Bomber Fund

A total of \$1745.354.23 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

"Smokes" per Gerald Carey \$20
"Saturday Night Club" (third dona-
tion) 12
"Regatta Afternoon" 2.60

THE B.W.O.F.
The following is a list of subscriptions received to date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch:

Previously acknowledged, \$100 and \$605-073.12.

Lam Fook-ye (monthly), \$20; Anonymous \$20; Hongkong University Women Undergraduates' Club (Proceeds collected from the Women Undergraduates' Dance held on 20/12/40), \$150; Dr. L. W. Chan (monthly), \$30; Anonymous, \$10; John Forbes (monthly), \$25; Davies, Brooke & Grant (monthly), \$10; Mrs. M. St. Drake (monthly), \$10; "Narrings Battle" per Mrs. Stirling, \$35; Sale of postal labels at B.W.O. Office, \$4.00; Sale of C.I.S.S. Badge per Mrs. H. F. Phillips, \$1; Craikmover Cricket Club, \$70; M. G. Cartwrights (monthly), \$10; G.A.M.S.S. (monthly), \$15; D. W. Hume (monthly), \$10; Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Broadfoot (monthly), \$5; D. C. C. (monthly), \$200; Half the net proceeds of the Hongkong Police and Police Reserve Dance for the 121 School for the Blind, Kowloon City, towards the Building Fund of proposed new school building, \$5,000.

Menzies' New Itinerary To Visit Ireland

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, is extending his stay in Britain.

In London to-day, after a provincial tour, he said that he hoped to meet members of the Trades Union Congress, visit North and South Ireland and speak with Mr. Eamon de Valera.

On the return journey via the United States and Canada, he will call on President Roosevelt and Mr. MacKenzie King.

Mr. Menzies added that the general impression he will take back to Australia is that he has a good story to tell of what Britain was doing and it has all been worth coming to see.

New Red Army Chief For Far East Front

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—General Joseph Apanasenko, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern front, says a Moscow dispatch to the official German news agency.

He was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Central Asia military district and was promoted general only a month ago.

The previous Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern front was General Gregory Stern, who won the title "Hero of the Soviet" for successes over the Japanese.

Nazi Raiders

An interesting analysis of the chances of survival for any length of time of the Schernhorst and the Gneisenau is made in the "News Chronicle." "The search may continue many days. Less heavily armed than any British battleships they have the 'legs' of most of them for speed with the exception of the King George V. With nine 11-inch guns their armament is superior to any British cruisers except the battle cruisers Hood, Renown and Repulse. When the search has brought results, there arise the difficulties of bringing adequate forces into contact. In this, the aircraft may be expected to play an increasingly large part against U-boats as well as surface raiders.

Great Lakes Yards

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Canada and the United States are to build Army and Navy vessels in shipbuilding yards on the Great Lakes.

The conclusion of an agreement on this point was announced by the United States Administration to-day. The agreement is the climax to the negotiations which have been in progress for the past two years. It involves a new interpretation of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 governing naval operations in the Great Lakes.

The new agreement lays down that the vessels are not intended for service in the Great Lakes, that each government must furnish the other full details before beginning construction, that warships may be built with full armaments but the latter must be incapable of immediate use while the vessels remain on the Lakes, and that vessels must be moved promptly from the Lakes on completion.

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An M-G-M PICTURE

To-morrow: "THE CAT & THE FIDDLE"

Yugo-Slav Army Told To Stand By

— FROM PAGE ONE —

were received by the Senior Regent, Prince Paul, last night.

The note from Britain to the Yugo-Slav Government was presented by the British Minister this morning.

Resigns Again

BELGRADE Mar. 24 (UP).—Despite denials made in the highest circles that the Minister of Justice, Dr. Constantinovic had again resigned, it is learned from most reliable sources that he sent a letter to the Premier last night in his resignation. If the resignation is accepted it is understood that some other member of the Cabinet will function temporarily as a substitute.

British Appeal

LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is authoritatively confirmed that the Minister to Yugo-Slavia Sir Ronald Campbell recently presented a note appealing to the Yugo-Slavian Government to avoid betrayal of the nation's past.

Radio Muzzled

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Reports reaching here from Belgrade state that the Board of Directors of the Belgrade radio station has been dissolved by order of the Government and that a State Commissioner has been installed.

He is stated to be M. Jovanovitch, formerly chief censor and known for his pro-German tendencies.

Recently the Belgrade radio has been giving patriotic programmes which have stimulated the spirit of resistance of the public to the Government's policy of concessions to Germany.

Greeks Incredible

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Commenting on the report that Yugo-Slavia is about to sign a pact with the Axis agreeing to the transport of war materials across Yugo-Slav territory, a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio declared: "The Greek people refused to believe that the Yugo-Slav people could ever accept a condition so humiliating to themselves or so inimical to Greece."

Similar To Other Pacts

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—According to the Vichy controlled Lyons radio, the Yugo-Slav pact with the Axis is to be signed to-morrow.

It will be similar to the pacts with other minor Axis Powers with the exception of Paragraph 5 dealing with the passage of German troops through the country.

Last Minute Appeal

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The British Note to the Yugo-Slav Government is in the nature of a last-minute appeal and warning.

It states the British attitude once again and appeals to them not to betray Yugo-Slavia's past in the face of rising public opinion.

British official circles in Cairo comment that the British Government has repeatedly made it clear that were Yugo-Slavia to follow the example of Rumania and Bulgaria, she would do herself mortal injury and that in no circumstances could they condone the signature of any agreement which would inevitably range her beside Germany and Italy.

10,000 Incendiary Bombs On Berlin

— FROM PAGE ONE —

with their light guns on the outer mole."

One Very Big Explosion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—An Air Ministry communique states that Berlin, Kiel and Hanover were "successfully attacked" last night. "Heavy bombs and incendiaries were dropped and a very large explosion was observed at Hanover. Stacks of smaller bombs were dropped on coastal targets in Germany and the occupied territories. Some of these appear to have been particularly successfully aimed."

"A fire was started at the naval base at Denholder which was still visible from near the English coast. "One of our aeroplanes is missing from these operations. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing from the attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch coast."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says: A quietish day with interest centred mainly round China Providents at \$5.20, Hongkong Banks were dealt in at \$1.340, and Hongkong Fires at the improved rate of \$100.

Buyers

H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1934) 94
Bank of East Asia (UP)
Union Ins. \$425
H.K. Fire Ins. \$117.50
Indo-China (Pref.) \$80
Docks "O" \$10.40
Docks "N" \$15.85
Providents \$5.25
Realties \$2.95
Trams \$16.25
Lights "O" \$6.20
Electric C. Rts \$30.00
Macao Electric "O" \$17.00
Macao Electric "N" \$16.00
Watsons \$11.10
Entertainments \$7
Ropes \$7.40

Sellers

H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1934) 94.00
H.K. Banks \$1.340
H.K. Fire Ins. \$180
Docks "O" X.D. \$15.40
Providents \$5.25
Electric C. Rts \$40/40.05
Macao Electric "O" \$18.00
Watsons \$11.15

Chinese Expect Kaoan Recapture

— FROM PAGE ONE —

Szenn, strategic city in west Chekiang near the Anhwei border. The Japanese are fleeing the north of the city.

Fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsu border is developing as over 10,000 Japanese troops pushing forward in the Keren sector last Saturday evening and on Sunday morning but were repulsed everywhere, the British suffering heavy losses.

British Foreign Legion
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Foreign Legion is mentioned in today's communique as fighting at Keren. It is reliably reported to comprise De Gaulle's Franchemen, Czechs, Poles and a small number of Palestinian Jews.

According to radio dispatches from East Africa, this British Foreign Legion made its appearance during the last few days in the Keren sector following heavy British losses.

The Legion is reported to have been brought up from Egypt by river boats through Kassala which is situated on a Nile tributary, the Athara River.

South African units are also reported to be among the British reinforcements in the Keren sector.

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British Net Around Abyssinia

— FROM PAGE ONE —

which made successful parachute descents.

Rome Report

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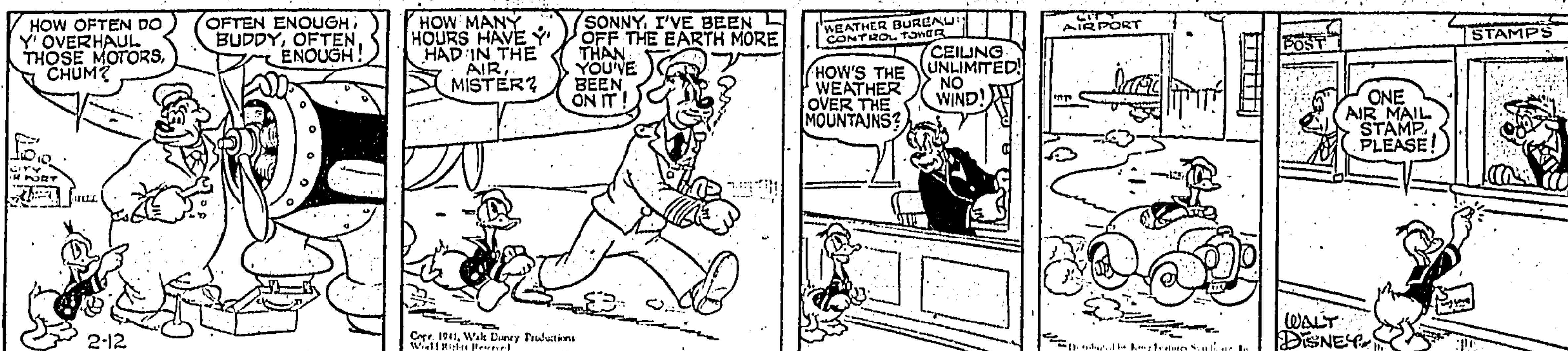
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See Back Page For
Further Late News

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"He's so timid!—Always asking for a kiss—and of course when they ask, you have to say no!"

Crossword Puzzle

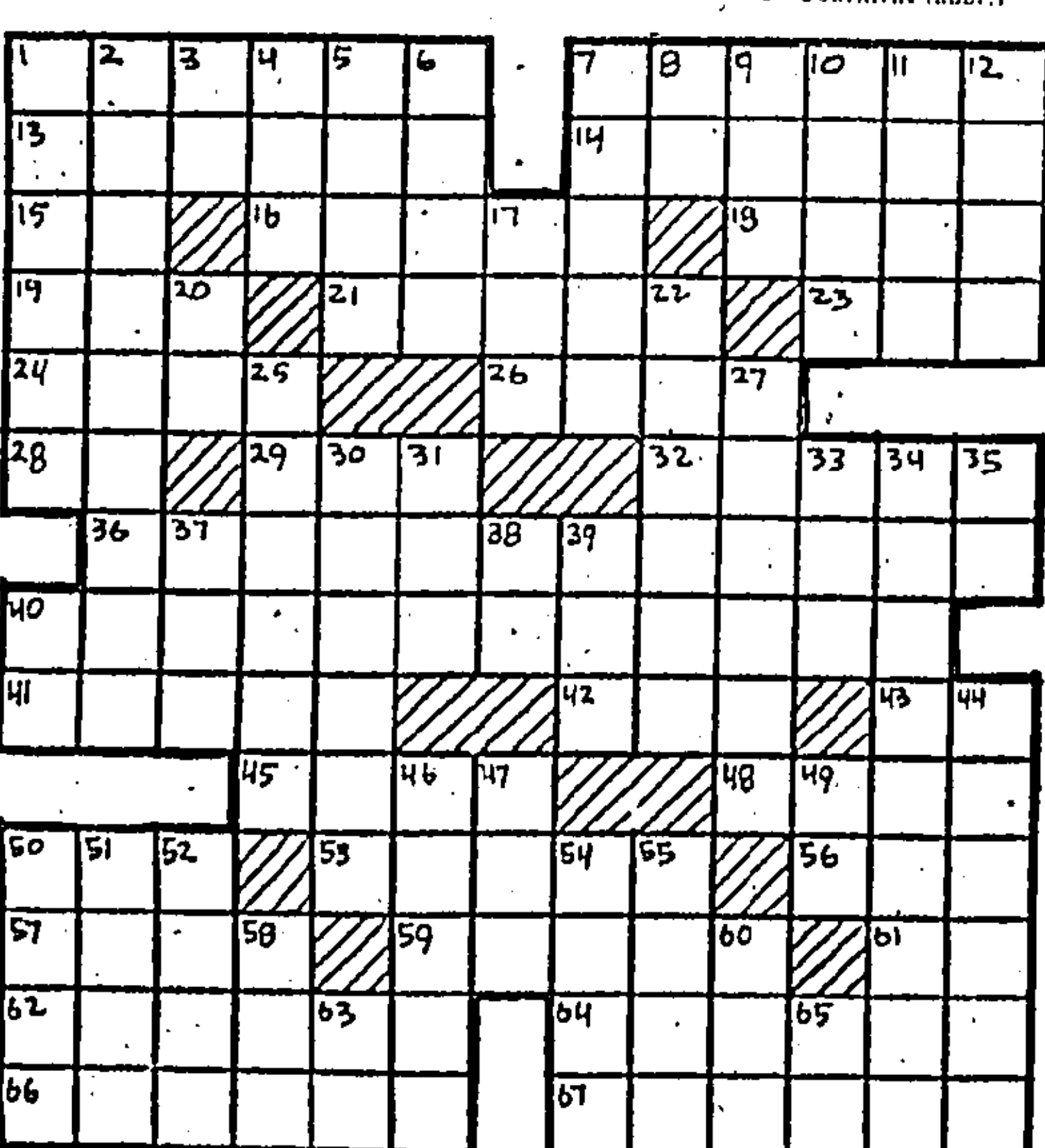
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Hidden
- 2—Weapons
- 3—Weasel-like
- 4—Pillman
- 5—Dug house
- 6—Done
- 7—Growing out
- 8—One opposed
- 9—Small bird
- 10—Characteristic
- 11—In Latin
- 12—Kingdom deer
- 13—Asian country
- 14—Pretz, twofold
- 15—Wine measure
- 16—Blum
- 17—Containing censure
- 18—Title of being later
- 19—Pail to knees
- 20—British military honor (abbr.)
- 21—Exalt
- 22—Greek Catholic procession
- 23—Red tree
- 24—Pine
- 25—Eat away
- 26—Title of respect
- 27—South American nation
- 28—Indigo plants
- 29—Combining form: animal
- 30—Happy
- 31—Lift

DOWN

- 1—Made up for
- 2—Kind of ornament
- 3—Japanese measure
- 4—Scottish chemist
- 5—Bred heavily
- 6—Spanish ruler
- 7—Quantity of yarn
- 8—Lew letter
- 9—Ex-Queen Eugenia of Spain
- 10—English queen
- 11—Donkey
- 12—Narrow opening
- 13—Pigeon
- 14—Patent
- 15—Mongolian people
- 16—Facing over fireplace
- 17—Crest
- 18—Antarctic land
- 19—Bla (French)
- 20—Makers Arzan in character
- 21—Ruffic: like
- 22—Burr: fulness
- 23—C sharp in A
- 24—How slightly
- 25—Rock (abbr.)
- 26—Gloomy
- 27—Exchange
- 28—Period of time
- 29—Exists
- 30—Muddled
- 31—Praise
- 32—Mistaken
- 33—Dreadful
- 34—Spirit
- 35—Western Indian
- 36—Word indicating direct quotation
- 37—French conjunction
- 38—Continent (abbr.)



Count the
"TELEGRAPHS"
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The Film, Adapted From the Best-selling Novel
by Daphne du Maurier, Won the Academy Award for
1940. It will Be Shown in Hongkong This Week.

Rebecca

starring
LAURENCE OLIVIER · JOAN FONTAINE

Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK who made "ONE WITH THE WIND"
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

SYNOPSIS: When I first met Max de Winter, he was brooding bitterly over the death of his beautiful wife, Rebecca, in a sailing accident; my own shyness and naivete—and my unhidden love for him—made him gay and happy. He asked me to marry him, and we went to Manderley, his famous estate. Everything about the great house bore Rebecca's influence, and Mrs Danvers, the house-keeper, seemed particularly to resent my taking Rebecca's place as the mistress of Manderley. Surprisingly, she suggested a costume for me, for the Manderley Masquerade Ball; but when I appeared in it, Max furiously sent me upstairs to change. Mrs Danvers waited there, smiling, to tell me it was the same costume Rebecca had worn! Suddenly there was commotion outside; a ship had gone ashore, and a diver had discovered Rebecca's sailing boat.

Chapter Five

I stumbled across the beach, looking for Maxim. I found him, in Rebecca's cottage.

When I saw him, he was standing near the strangely blazing fireplace, dishevelled, his evening clothes of the night before stained with sea water. His face seemed blank, yet ravaged with the look of a man who could not bear to see more. "Maxim," I called. "Maxim—you haven't had any sleep." He turned to me, and with a strange tenseness drew me close.

"You've forgiven me, haven't you?" I said.

"Forgive you? What have I got to forgive you for?"

"For last night—my stupidity about the costume."

"Oh, that! I was angry with you, wasn't I?"

"Yes," I whispered. "Oh, Maxim, can't we start all over again?" I burst out. "I don't ask that you love me... I won't ask impossible things. I'll be your friend and companion... I'll be happy with that."

He took my face in his hands. "How much do you love me?" he asked, his voice tortured by something I did not know.

"Maxim, must I tell you...?" "I'm afraid it's too late, my darling," he said slowly. "It's all over now. The thing's happened—the thing I've dreaded."

"Maxim, what are you trying to tell me?"

"Rebecca has won." "I could only think of his love for her, of how I had lost."

"Her shadow has been between us all the time," he went on. "She knew that this would happen."

"What are you saying?" "They sent a diver down. He found another boat—"

"I know," Frank told me. Rebecca's boat..."

"The diver made another discovery. He broke one of the pearls and looked in. There was a body in there—Rebecca's."

"No, no!" I screamed.

"The woman that was washed up at Edgcombe—that wasn't Rebecca. It was the body of some unknown woman. I identified it. But I knew it was not Rebecca. It was all a lie. I knew where Rebecca's body was! Lying on the cabin floor, on the bottom of the sea."

"How did you know, Maxim?"

He turned to face me. "Because—I put it there!" He stepped nearer me. "Will you look into my eyes and tell me that you love me now?" he said, bitterly. "You see—it's too late."

I could not speak, with the horror, the stunning surprise of what he had said. And then I could not resist throwing my arms around him.

"It's not too late!" I said desperately. "You're not to any that I love you more than anything in the world... please, Maxim, kiss me, please. We've got to be what we've never been—together, close"

How could we be close when I knew you were always thinking of Rebecca? How could you ask me to love you when I knew you loved Rebecca still?"

"You thought I loved Rebecca? You thought that? I hated her. I could not believe my ears. Then he poured out what was in him. He paced up and down, speaking quietly, reflectively.

"They told me I was the luckiest man on earth when I married her... she was so lovely, so accomplished, so amusing. I believed her, completely—but I never had a moment's happiness with her... She was incapable of love, or tenderness, or decency. I found out about her four days after we were married. She stood there—on



Joan Fontaine and Reginald Denny.

that cliff at Monte Carlo, where you first saw me—laughing, her black hair blowing in the wind. She told me all about herself—everything... things I'll never tell a living soul. We made a bargain—she would play the grand mistress of Manderley, and I would be able to save the family honour." He spoke the last contemptuously, searching my face for belief.

"I kept the bargain—and so did she—apparently. But then she began to grow careless. She took a flit in London... began bringing her friends down there. There was a cousin of hers—Favell."

"I know him," I said. "He came here the day you went to London."

"Why didn't you tell me?"

"I didn't like to. I thought it would remind you of Rebecca."

"Remind me? As if I needed reminding! Favell used to visit her here—in this cottage. It went on, until I couldn't stand it any longer. One night I came down here to have it out with them. I found her alone—Favell hadn't come. She looked ill—queer. Suddenly she got up." Maxim got on his feet. "When I have a child," she said, "neither you or anyone else can prove that it wasn't yours. You'd like an heir, wouldn't you, Max, for your beloved Manderley?" She began to laugh. "What a thrill

for you, Max, to watch my son grow bigger day by day and to know that when you die—Manderley will be his!" She laughed again, and faced me. She said, "Well, Max, aren't you going to kill me?" And then I struck her. She moved toward me, laughing. Then suddenly she stumbled and fell. When I looked down, she was lying on the floor. She had struck her head on a piece of ship's tackle. I remember wondering why she was still smiling... And then I realized she was dead."

"But you didn't kill her... It was an accident."

He went on, recounting how he had put her into the cabin of her boat, sailed a safe distance from shore, opened the sea cocks and sunk the boat. "Maxim," I asked, "does anyone know of this?"

"No one—except you and me." "Frankly, I began to tell him what we must do, that we must say he made a mistake in identifying the body, that Rebecca was dead, and could not bear witness. He was not listening."

"I told you once that I'd done a very selfish thing in marrying you," he said, holding my arms very tightly. "You can understand now what I meant. I've loved you, my darling—I shall always love you—but I've known all along that Rebecca would win in the end!"

"No! No!" I exclaimed. I clung to him. "She hasn't won! What ever happens now—she hasn't won."

Slowly, surely, as Maxim had known, the web of the past drew tighter in the days that followed. Kindly old Colonel Julyan, the Chief Magistrate for the County, performed his duty most respect-

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(To be concluded to-morrow)

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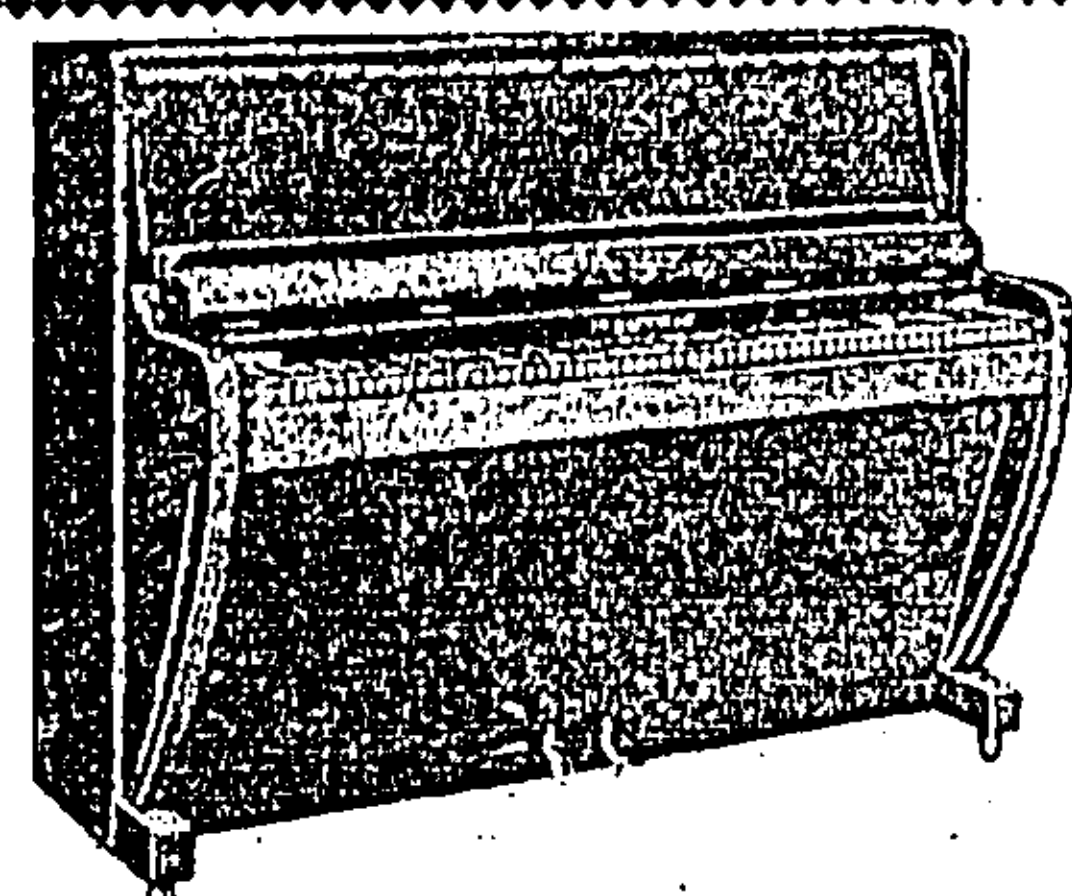


And you'll realize why the moment you taste this ace of ales, keen with the flavour of ripe Belting Hops, mellow with the unique richness of Norfolk Barley Malt.

You'll find Whitbread's the best of the better beers—a brew that is perfect down to the last refreshing drop.

Ask for
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Superb English ALES

Sole Agents:—A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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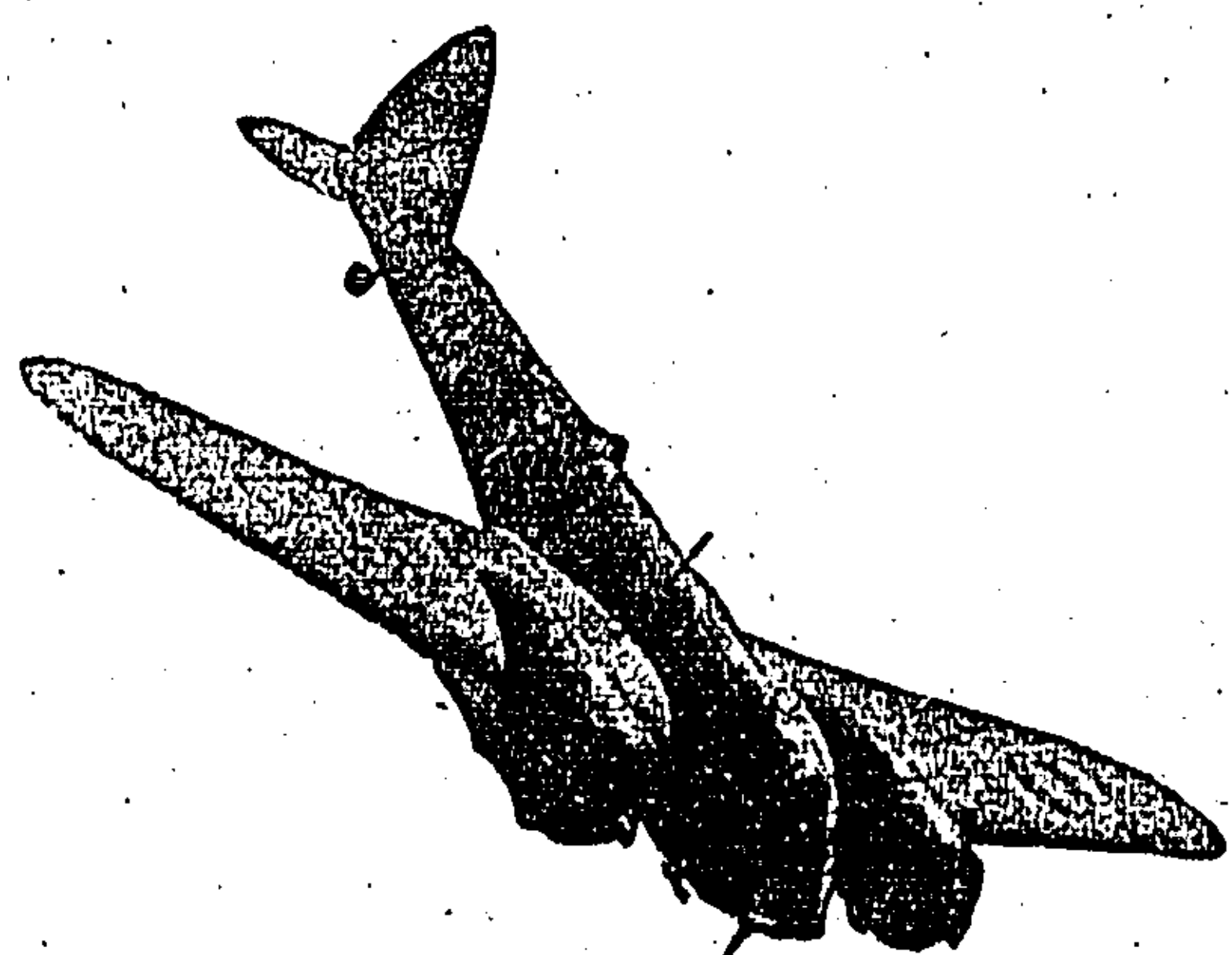


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THE NEW "MODERNE" MODEL
A FULL SIZE UPRIGHT PIANO
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of these are needed!

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WAR FUND—SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
DONATIONS TO DATE: REMITTED TO LONDON:
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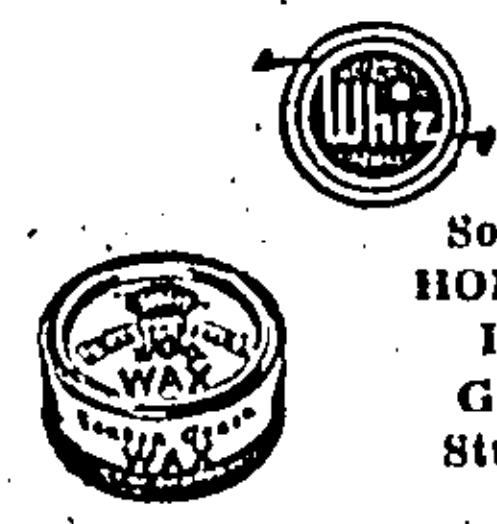
GONE
ARE THE HORSE
AND CARRIAGE

And Gone with them are the old-fashioned methods of waxing the carriage.

Have you been using the same auto wax for years... simply through force of habit? Don't use a horse and carriage auto wax.

It is no longer necessary to work all day, to wear yourself out... to RUB and RUB, in order to attain a waterproof, weather resisting wax finish for your car.

Try WHIZ LONDON COACH WAX for longer lasting beauty for your automobile and less work for you. Your waxing troubles, like the horse and buggy, will be Gone



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HONGKONG
HOTEL
GARAGE
Stubbs Rd.

The
Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, March 25, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

THE press "special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1934. Such news bears the indication "U.P." is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republications, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

THE SOCIAL EVIL

THE suggestion made by the Police Commissioner in his annual report that the time was ripe for experimenting with the creation of a Chinese women's police force for the purpose of stamping out soliciting by, and on behalf of prostitutes in this Colony, serves to bring once again before the public eye the gravity of this social problem.

The idea of using Chinese women police officers in combating the evil is, in itself, feasible, but the effects of their labour, no matter how thorough, can do no more than scratch at the surface of this complex riddle. Local Government attitude to the issue has never been clearly defined, and has largely been prompted by the dictates of well meaning, but possibly misguided people far removed from the scene. Lady Astor was one of the principal proponents for the abolition of the licensed houses in Hongkong, while an even more important influence was the recommendation by the League of Nations for the suppression of white slave traffic and the mul-tal system in the Far East generally, and Hongkong in particular.

Hongkong's prostitution problem is a yellow slave traffic, created not so much by an organisation living richly off the earnings of duped girls, but caused by economic circumstances and the intractable law of supply and demand. The former factor has never been properly appreciated by those who seek to abolish the social evil, and the latter influence remains unacceptable to the majority who go even as far as to ponder the subject. Nevertheless, these are the basic factors and they must be taken into full account by those wishing to eliminate the scourge which has become such a frightful feature of the Colony's life.

There is ample evidence that the closing down of the Red Light districts neither helped to abolish prostitution nor decreased the incidence of venereal disease. Since then, to aggravate an already acute situation, there has been a vast influx of mendicant refugees into the Colony, the female section of which have turned in their hundreds to the practising of sly prostitution in order to make a living. The futility of condemning the social evil out of hand as being immoral, and leaving it at that, has been amply demonstrated in Hongkong. A realistic conception of the problem by the authorities is urgently needed. Distressing as it may seem, everything points to the necessity of prostitution being accepted as part and parcel of a community's life, especially here where the population is so heterogeneous and the "respectable" labour market so overcrowded.

This being so, Government's duty is to see that prostitution is controlled so that its appalling effects as a medium of disease are kept within the narrowest bounds possible. It may involve, among other things, a return to the "Red Light District" system, but this at least guarantees some sort of medical control. While prostitution remains underground, but unbridled, it will be an ever-growing social sore and a threat to the entire social structure of the Colony.

Restrained British Use Of Air Force Meets Nazis' Divided Aims

(By "Reuter's" Air Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 24.—The R.A.F. is hitting Germany harder but there are three reasons why at the moment it cannot do so very often. Outlined to me in London to-day, was the policy of "first things first" with the promise that the R.A.F. will carry air war into Hitler's country on a growing scale and carry out the most effective means of hammering the Nazis for some time.

British Successes Tabulated

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The military correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" tabulates British successes and assets in facing the 1941 spring campaign as follows:

- (1) Complete recovery after the enemy's Franco-Belgian success;
- (2) Defeat of the German Air Force and invasion plans of 1940;
- (3) The formation and equipment of three powerful armies, at home, in the Mediterranean zone and in East Africa;
- (4) Defeat of the two Italian Army groups in Africa and the air force;
- (5) Elimination of Italian naval power;
- (6) Invasion of Egypt and Canal control; defeat;
- (7) Italian Empire isolated;
- (8) The Italian Empire is isolated, divided and in the process of dissolution;
- (9) Italian power in Abyssinia is broken;
- (10) A German force is drawn into the Balkans and the invasion of Britain is rendered more difficult;
- (11) The final consolidating of the Empire Forces, each with its own productive resources;
- (12) The entry of the United States as a non-belligerent ally is far beyond Hitler's conception of the use of such allies.

Donations To Bomber Fund

A total of \$1,745,534.28 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. with the following donations:

- "Smoke" per Gerald Carey \$20
- "Saturday Night Club" (third donation) 12
- "Regatta Afternoon" 2.00
- THE B.V.O.F.
- The following is a list of subscriptions received in date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch:
- Previously acknowledged, \$100 and \$685.07.12.
- Lam Fook-ye (monthly), \$20; Anonymous, \$20; Hongkong University Women Undergraduates' Club (Proceeds collected from the Women Undergraduates' Dance held on 20/12/1940), \$150; Dr. K. W. Chan (monthly), \$50; Anonymous, \$10; John Forbes (monthly), \$25; Davies, Brooks & Co. (monthly), \$10; Mrs. J. F. Phillips, \$1; Craig-powder Cricket Club, \$10; M. G. Caruthers (monthly), \$10; C.A.M.M.S. Mess (monthly), \$10; D. W. Hume (monthly), \$10; Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Broadfoot (monthly), \$3; C. Edmondstone (monthly), \$250; The Hongkong Police Reserve Force, \$100; The Hongkong Police and Police Reserve Force, \$100; The Hongkong Police and Police Reserve Force, \$100; The Hongkong Police and Police Reserve Force, \$100.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS
The Board of Administration of the Hongkong Relief Fund for the period of May to end of December, 1941, \$10,000. (from) School for the Deaf, Kowloon City, towards the Building Fund of proposed new school building, \$5,000.

Menzies' New Itinerary

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, is extending his stay in Britain.

In London to-day, after a provincial tour, he said that he hoped to meet members of the Trades Union Congress, visit North and South Ireland and speak with Mr. Eamon de Valera. On the return journey via the United States and Canada, he will call on President Roosevelt and Mr. Michael King.

Mr. Menzies added that the general impression he will take back to Australia is that he has a good story to tell of what Britain was doing and it has all been worth coming to see.

Strike Averted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Mar. 24 (UP).—A strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant has averted for at least 24 hours, because the balloting and election of the Independent Employees Association has been postponed until Tuesday.

The strike at the Aluminium Company's plant at Edgewater, N.J., was brought to an end to-day. The plant had been closed since March 12. The C.I.O. voted to return to work rather than hold up \$15,000,000 worth of defence orders.

Ford Plant Closed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
DETROIT, Mar. 24 (UP).—A strike of 1,700 workers of the Midland Steel Company closed the Ford Lincoln plant and threatened to close two others employing 52,000 workers this week. The plant was closed due to the lack of materials which were supplied by the Midland Company.

The factors are diversion, weather, and the state of Britain's bomber strength.

Now that the German air force is being used in support of the Navy in an "all out" bid to starve Britain of supplies and food, it follows that part of the R.A.F. offensive strength must be diverted to counter this threat by raiding the enemy's sea and other bases and other decisive points in the struggle.

Shortages in Britain's front-line bomber strength must be made good before fulfillment of the Prime Minister's assurance that he is "arranging" that the "present" disparity between the weight of the R.A.F. bombing of Germany and the Luftwaffe raiding of Britain "will be rather the other way round."

It will take time before the R.A.F. facing a much bigger target one-third further away can hope to unload the same total tonnage of bombs. But here are some new encouraging factors in the present duel between the R.A.F. and the Luftwaffe to be borne in mind.

The new British bombers are faster than ever and this will off-set the shortening hours of the summer nights and should enable the winter bombing campaign of Germany to be carried on with much the same strength.

The families of German workers continue to be evacuated from the much-bombed Ruhr and other Nazi cities and ports. Some are being sent to Austria and others are coming west to Occupied France.

The German night blitz on British ports has been checked for two nights in succession by the prevailing variable weather which may eventually have the effect of unsettling the Nazi time-table.

Proportionate Losses

Nazi air formations of between 200 and 500 strong are experiencing heavy proportionate losses, observers are convinced.

German attacks on ports and other bottlenecks of American aid to Britain form the second essential part of the considered campaign to stop war supplies and food, "somewhere, anywhere," between the producer overseas and the consumer here.

The first essential is the U-boat campaign at sea. The Luftwaffe's part in this blockade of Britain follows two big earlier failures. It is pointed out. The first was to destroy our R.A.F. The second was to break the morale of the people.

French Convoy Passes Gib.

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—A convoy of French ships, escorted by destroyers, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, heading for the southern Atlantic, yesterday afternoon, according to a Tanager telegram to the Italian agency.

The agency adds that the British blockade authorities did not try to stop the convoy.

Chinese Study India

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—An unofficial Chinese goodwill military mission led by General Shang Chen, has arrived here.

During its stay, extending to Thursday, the mission will be entertained by Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

It will leave on Thursday for a three-week tour of places of military importance in India, including the north-west frontier, particularly Peshawar, and also Poona and Calcutta from where it will return to China.

Chinese Stabilisation Fund And Sterling

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—While nothing official has been disclosed here regarding the position of the Chinese Stabilisation Fund it is believed that Britain naturally wishes to ensure any sterling credits to the Fund against "high-jacking" through the Nanking notes forced on Shanghai and against any other undesirable disposition.

Given satisfactory assurances in this connection, it is understood that sterling credits to the Fund would undoubtedly be implemented.

U.S. Backing

It is pointed out in Far Eastern banking circles in London that in any case the main task of supporting the Chinese dollar is being shouldered by the United States, whose \$100,000,000 credit amply secures the Chinese currency against devaluations by Nanking or Tokyo.

With this credit, it is believed in London that the Chinese Stabilisation Fund could easily support or rally the Chinese dollar whenever the Fund thinks fit.

The recent uneasiness of the Chinese dollar was ascribed in London last week to the Fund's unwillingness to support a free market and not to its inability to do so.

Negotiations were said to be proceeding to prevent sterling help to the Fund from feeding the Shanghai market, which, it was pointed out, was the main remaining loophole in the sterling exchange control.

British Ack-Acks In Greece

British anti-aircraft units have been established in Greece for some time past, according to reliable reports. This official picture illustrates the arrival of one of the earliest light A.A. units. The gun crew are seen assembling their gun.



Full Text of Notable Lend and Lease Bill

The following is the full text of the historic Lend and Lease Bill (originally known as Bill No. 1776) which has now become law. Under this Bill Britain and the rest of the Democracies now fighting Totalitarian aggression are guaranteed fullest material aid from the United States.

A Bill—No. 1776
Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States."

Section 2

(a) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "defense article" means—

(i) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(ii) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(iii) Any component, material, or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;

(iv) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: Manufactured or procured pursuant to section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(b) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Section 3

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government—

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States;

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article;

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government;

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(b) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

(c) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

Section 4

All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without

the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

Section 6

(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury or otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purpose of this Act.

(b) All money and all property which converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 7

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Section 8

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9

The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

Italians Crumple Before Artillery

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Artillery activity was lively on both sides in Albania yesterday. Several enemy batteries were silenced, says a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio to-night.

"In the region of Aoso River in the central sector, the Italians launched a local attack which was met with heavy fire from our lines before it could develop. The Italians again suffered extremely heavy casualties."

Information given by Italian prisoners confirms that General Cavallero has ceased to command the Italian Army in Albania and that General Geloso is the new commander-in-chief.

It is also confirmed that the Second Regiments of Bersaglieri were badly smashed up in the battle of Kilaure, losing more than 50 per cent. of their effectives.

A battalion of 800 Alpini was left with only two officers and 80 men.

New Philippines Defensive Area

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—President Roosevelt to-day designated Subic Bay in the Philippines, as a defensive area, as well as the air space reservation covering the territory and waters adjacent to Subic Bay Naval Station at Olongapo.

The President also designated Kodak Island a naval defensive sea area in Alaska.

Eradication of Naziism Essential Says Willkie

TORONTO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—"The war in Europe must end in the eradication of Nazism," declared Mr Wendell Willkie, broadcasting here to-night.

The removal of trade barriers must be the keynote of the new peace which should not "again lock 80,000,000 people within a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance and war."

The conquered countries of Europe, continued Mr Willkie, "must be restored to liberty" with larger world trade, and China "should be saved from aggression."

Above all, "the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States must join together in eliminating their own trade barriers and end within themselves political, economic and social maladjustments."

Canada, England and the United States, he concluded, are to-day of one purpose. "May we remain joined to-morrow for this nobler purpose."

Mr Willkie arrived from New York by train in a private coach belonging to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was met on arrival by civic, provincial and military officials and headed a two-mile long procession of troops and auxiliary forces. The Canadian Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, came down specially from Ottawa to meet him.

In aid of Bomber Fund and B.W.O.F.

BOY MEETS GIRL

At the K.C.C.

Sat. April 12th

Mon. April 14

Sat. April 19th

MAKE SURE THAT YOU REACH THE of the PUBLIC
Fit LUCAS HORN
EQUIPMENT AND RIDE IN Safety

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Stores: Depot, 5 Russell St., H.K. Tel. 25957

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/2
Demand London	1/2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	430
T.T. Singapore	62 1/2
T.T. Japan	102 1/2
T.T. India	24 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	40 1/2
T.T. Batavia	45 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	104 1/2
T.T. France	—
T.T. Switzerland	102 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/2

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23
4 m/s France	—
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/2

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks	1,340 60
H.K. Banks (old)	74 n
H.K. Banks (H.K.)	77 n
Chartered	8 1/2 n
Mercantile, A. & B. E.	21 1/2 n
Mercantile C. E.	10 1/2 n
East Asia	70 b

INSURANCES	
Cantons	220 b
Union	425 b
China Underwriters	1 n
H.K. Fire	100 sa

SHIPPING	
Douglas	135 n
Steamboats	0 n
Indo-China P. S.	80 b
Indo-China D. S.	60 n
Shel (Bearers) s/-	40 1/2 n
Waterboats	7 n

DOCKY ETC.	
Wharves	94 n
Docks (old)	10 1/2 b
Docks (new)	15 05 b
Providents	5.30 b
Shal Dockyards	20 n

MINING	
Kallan s/-	15/- n
Raub s. x.d.	8 n
H.K. Mines	1 1/4 cts. n

LANDS	
Hotels	3.10 b
Lands s. x.d.	31 1/2 n
Lands 4% Debentures	97 1/2 n
Shal Lands Sh.	12.10 n
Humphreys	6.70 n
H.K. Realities s. x.d.	2.05 b
Chinese Estates	100 n

UTILITIES	
Trams	10 1/2 b
Peaks Trams (old)	7 1/2 n
Peak Trams (new)	3 1/2 n
Star Ferries	54 1/2 n
Y. Ferries	24 1/2 n
China Lights (old)	0.20 b
China Lights (new)	1.07 1/2 n
H.K. Electric 7 c.r.	40 sa
Macao Electric (new)	17 1/4 b
Macao Electric (old)	18 1/2 sa
Sandakan Lights	12 n
Telephones (old)	24.30 b
Telephones (new)	9 b

INDUSTRIALS	
Cald. Macr. (Ord.) Sh.	30 n
Cald. Macr. (Pref.) Sh.	25 n
Canton Ices	1 n
Cement	17.00 b
H.K. Ropes s. x.d.	7.40 sa

STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms	18 n
Watsons	11.15 sa
Lane Crawford	7 1/2 n
Shucers	2.15 n
Wing On (H.K.)	38 n
Powell Ltd.	1.90 n

COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh	45 n
Shal Cotton Sh.	20 n

MISC.	
H.K. Govt. 4%	97 n
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	94 1/2 sa
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	94 n
Ch Govt. 5% 1925 GSBds.	42 n
H.K. Entertainments	7 b
Constructions (old)	1.60 n
Constructions (new)	1 n
Vibro Piling s. x.d.	7.20 n
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	6/3 n
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	2/6 n

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MISC.	
H.K. Govt. 4%	97 n
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	94 1/2 sa
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	94 n
Ch Govt. 5% 1925 GSBds.	42 n
H.K. Entertainments	7 b
Constructions (old)	1.60 n
Constructions (new)	1 n
Vibro Piling s. x.d.	7.20 n
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	6/3 n
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	2/6 n

COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh	45 n
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Yugo-Slav Army Told To Stand By

BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Minister of War, General Petitch to-day issued orders for strict preparedness throughout the army, confining all officers and soldiers to barracks and the order being effective as from to-day.

The police throughout the country were strictly instructed to-day to preserve peace and order, suppressing and punishing by the most energetic measures any public manifestations or expressions indicating anti-Government action, sabotage, foreign propaganda or resistance to the authorities.

Prime Minister Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch are scheduled to leave for Vienna in a special train to-night.

Leave For Vienna
LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The Yugo-Slav Prime Minister, Dr Dragisa Cvetkovitch, and the Foreign Minister, Dr Aleksander Cincar-Markovitch, have left Belgrade for Germany, accompanied by Herr von Herrer, the German Minister, according to a Belgrade dispatch to the German news agency.

Many members of the Government, including the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Mutezek, and also the Hungarian and Italian Ministers and the German Legation staff were present to see them off.

Croat Leader Attending
BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Dr Mutezek, the Yugo-Slav Vice-Premier and Croat signing of the Yugo-Slav-German Pact.

He will leave for Vienna by air to-morrow morning.

The special train taking Dr Cvetkovitch and Dr Cincar-Markovitch to Germany was most carefully guarded and precautions were taken throughout the capital in case of demonstrations.

The Yugo-Slav people are still being kept completely in ignorance of the dramatic change in the situation. Decisions have been taken entirely without their knowledge.

Signature To-day
BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—It was predicted in well-informed quarters here to-day that the pact with the Axis would be signed in Vienna to-morrow.

The Yugo-Slav Premier and Foreign Minister were reported to be leaving for Vienna to-night. They were received by the Senior Regent, Prince Paul, last night.

The note from Britain to the Yugo-Slav Government was presented by the British Minister this morning.

Resigns Again
BELGRADE, Mar. 24 (UP).—Despite denials made in the highest circles that the Minister of Justice, Dr Constantinovic had again resigned, it is learned from most reliable sources that he sent a letter to the Premier and his resignation. If the resignation is accepted it is understood that some other member of the Cabinet will function temporarily as a substitute.

British Appeal
LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is authoritatively confirmed that the Minister to Yugo-Slavia Sir Ronald Campbell recently presented a note appealing to the Yugo-Slavian Government to avoid betrayal of the nation's past.

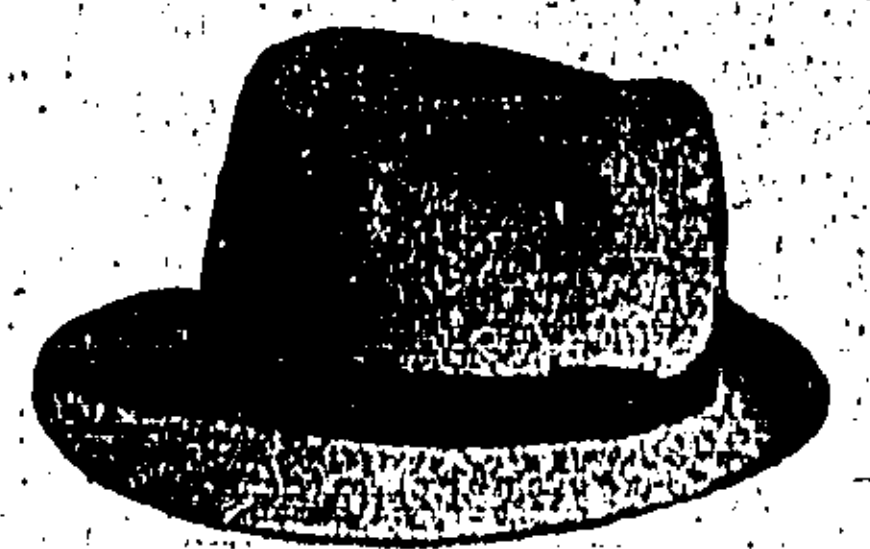
Radio Muzzled
LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Reports reaching here from Belgrade state that the Board of Directors of the Belgrade radio station has been dissolved by order of the Government and that a State Commissar has been installed.

He is stated to be M. Jovanovitch, formerly chief censor and known for his pro-German tendencies.

Recently the Belgrade radio has been giving patriotic programmes which have stimulated the spirit of resistance of the public to the Government's policy of concessions to Germany.

Greeks Incredulous
LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Commenting on the report that Yugo-Slavia is about to sign a pact with the Axis agreeing to the transport of war materials across Yugo-Slav territory, a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens radio declares: "The Greek people refused to believe that the Yugo-Slav people could ever accept a condition so humiliating to themselves or so inimical to Greece."

Similar To Other Pacts
LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—According to the Vichy controlled Lyons radio, the Yugo-Slav pact with the



Here is a new style of hat with a "sporty" air. Made of smooth or rough finish fur felt in shades grey, blue and green. It is adaptable in shape and can be worn as you wish or as illustrated.

\$17.50

Less 10% Cash Discount

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3145 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Rachmaninoff Concerto In F Sharp Minor

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

5.45 Indian Programme.

6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 New Variety.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—British Speaks.

Talk by J. B. Priestly.

7.30 Portuguese Programme.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 An hour of Popular Classics.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.15 London Relay—Questions of the Hour.

9.30 A Scottish Programme.

10.00 London Relay—Talk: "Scots Abroad."

10.45 Compositions of Rachmaninoff.

11.00 Close Down.

CHUNGKING, Mar. 24 (Central News).—Baron J. Gillaume, Belgian Ambassador to China, is expected to return to Chungking shortly. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning from Peking and will proceed to Hongkong.

HOW TO OVERCOME FEVER EXHAUSTION

Doctors now know that the greatest danger in fever comes from the poisons it sets up in the blood-stream. Fighting these poisons leaves every nerve and organ in the body exhausted.

One of these tired organs is the stomach. Just when the body requires nourishment most urgently, the digestion is very often too weak for solid diet. What you need is a highly nourishing food that puts no strain on the delicate stomach. For that reason doctors prescribe Horlicks in fever cases.

From the first day on Horlicks you begin to mend. Horlicks is a complete balanced food containing all the elements necessary to rebuild wasted nerve and flesh and muscle. It creates new vitality and energy, restores robust health quickly. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. (10)

KLEENEX

Disposable Tissues

Everybody uses Kleenex—to remove face creams and cosmetics—in the nursery—bath-room—the car and for hundreds of other uses. Always keep a box or two on hand.

In gay, cheerful colors

- WHITE
- PEACH
- GREEN
- ORCHID



MR FORREST DESCRIBES DIFFICULTIES HE MET IN ORGANISING THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

→ FROM PAGE ONE

tion Office about the end of September 1940, when Mr J. H. B. Lee, now one of my Deputy Immigration Officers, usually mentioned it to me in a telephone conversation. I was at the time Postmaster General, and his assistance in the office of the Colonial Secretary, and I was not finally released until some date after Dec. 16 so that for four weeks I was burdened with such of the work of that department as I could afford time to undertake in addition to the sole charge of a new office. I made an early opportunity to call on the Colonial Secretary, and ascertained that it was a fact that I was selected for the post; shortly afterwards I got into touch with Mr Middlebrook, and had the benefit of several consultations with him. I went ahead with the office, and made on my own initiative the choice of European candidates for the position of Assistant Immigration Officer.

On October 1 I was officially designated as I.O. and obtained Government sanction to proceed with such preparation as ordering furniture for the premises selected as Head Office and Depot. Preparations were held up for a time, so far as regards entering into commitments on behalf of Government, by doubt whether the Secretary of State would after all approve the measure.

Many Difficulties

On receiving H.E.'s assurance that the Secretary of State's approval might be assumed, I went ahead and with Mr Lee's assistance, concluded a lease of the premises now used as the Depot, and at length opened the Head Office as soon as possible after the premises had been vacated by the Assessor and after certain minimum structural adaptations had been made. Work in the new department started, so far as the public was concerned, on November 18. Of course, a very considerable amount of preparatory work had been done even before that date, as it was necessary to ensure an adequate supply of forms for use on the opening date; in this connection I would refer once more to the difficulties caused by delay on the part of Government printers to supply certain forms. I ought to make it clear that I have never been convinced that Government Printers were themselves victims of circumstances not of their making.

This delay necessitated on the one hand acceptance of forms of permit and certificate of a type far from ideal (as Asst. General has already pointed out, though without the explanation I have now given, which they have been unkind to him), and on the other the use for a few days of a typescript form of permit to be exchanged later for the permanent form.

Other simultaneous difficulties concerned delay in carrying out the alterations in the Dept. and doubt regarding the extent to which the public would immediately resort to the office to obtain permits and certificates. I may mention that prior to the opening date I had already caused notifications to appear in the vernacular press to inform intending travellers of the necessity of providing themselves with travel documents, and of the method of making application for them.

Perfect Babel

Whatever doubts those in the department entertained as to the response of the public were soon set at rest; applicants came in such numbers as to make the interior of the office a perfect babel and almost to defy any attempt to maintain order or to organise our methods; while the impatient mob outside the doors was of such demerit that it was necessary to provide for a permanent police guard and on more than one occasion to obtain the services of the Emergency Unit of the Police in addition.

To meet the unexpected demand for documents, which every one of the applicants appeared to imagine should be given as a matter of form and in a few days' time at most, it was necessary again and again to increase the staff of those whose business it was to consider applications, to assist applicants in completing the forms, to reply to letters of inquiry in English and Chinese, to write the documents, to sign them, apply the embossing seal, and finally to deliver them to the applicants against payment of the fee.

Constant increase in staff meant on the one hand constantly increasing demands for furniture, and every conceivable means was utilised to supply the needs of the office; furniture from the Stores Department, the regular source of supply, had to be specially made, as there was no stock; domestic furniture was borrowed from the Controller of Stores, and when that also failed furniture was hired wherever it could be obtained, and on such terms as one could make in such an emergency; on the other hand as no one with any experience of such work was to be found, every addition to the staff, from the grade of office coolie upwards, had to be trained in his duties, Mr Lee being fully occupied with such outside work as preparation of the Dept. for its proposed, and selection of a new Immigration wharf after the one originally selected had been shown on survey to be unsafe and unsuitable, finding quarters in the New Territories for the staff who were soon to be sent out there to control ingress on that front.

Overworked

Mr Lee was also at the time removed from the office altogether first for his own period of Volunteer training from November 19 to 24, and later to take the place of the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor when the latter was in the required in camp from 3rd to 9th

December, so that practically all the work of instruction of the raw staff fell on myself, as the only remaining officer—apart from the clerical staff—with even the remotest acquaintance with Government methods.

I was moreover at that time acting as Postmaster General, a post of which I was not finally relieved until after December 16.

The clerical staff itself soon ceased to expand, because my first clerk, Mr Chan Kwok-wing, whom I had specially chosen for that post on the basis of sixteen years' knowledge of his honesty and ability, found that he had no time available to train temporary clerks, the only men offered him after the first ten men in that grade had been supplied.

Decentralisation Tried

The obvious remedy for this state of affairs was decentralisation, with a view to lessening the overcrowding and overwork in the Head Office, and this was accordingly tried, some of the best trained and most dependable men being sent in the first place to take charge of detachments in the Depot, in the old Yau Ma Tei Police Station, and in the premises at the Harbour Office, Leighton Hill Road.

However, for some reason which I still do not understand, the applicants continued to crowd my Head Office, while the branch offices were almost deserted; this despite advertisements in the Chinese press calling attention to the fact that facilities for obtaining application forms and submitting applications existed at the addresses given. I accordingly closed the two latter after the unfruitful experiment had lasted for three to four weeks, and ceased to seek other premises for branch offices, considering that the staff, wasting their time there might be better employed easing the tension in the head office and gaining a minimum of experience of the work of passport examination on board ships under the guidance of the Police passport examination branch.

Mysterious Failure

Even more mysterious than the failure of the public to take advantage of the facilities offered them freely was their readiness to avail themselves on payment of the services of the institutions which under the various names of application agencies, translation bureaux, and so on, sprung up on all hands almost as soon as the department began to function. At the outset I was disposed to welcome their help, as it offered a hope that the rush and clamour in my office might be diminished, and that the not inconsiderable number of those whose self-importance taught them to expect individual and personal attention from the head of a very busy department might have their wishes met elsewhere.

Staff Bribed

The mystery cleared somewhat when it came to my knowledge that these agencies—I shall from now on use what has grown to be the usual word for them—were helping applicants in ways which the framers of the law assuredly did not expect, or at least did not wish; they secured priority of treatment by bribing my staff, and sold fictitious evidence of untruthful statements to whoever paid their price.

The eagerness of the public to obtain my wares may be gauged by the prices paid to the agencies; it was credibly reported that they ran as high as \$18 per application. That much rests on hearsay, though on a very consistent hearsay; but there is no hearsay in the reasons for which I saw fit to withdraw recognition previously accorded to certain of the agencies; I am handing in a paper recording the reasons which led me to take this step, and shall only add that the action was taken in each case only after production to me through police detectives or otherwise, of good and sufficient evidence of the agencies' practices, which I held proved. For the reason that in some cases persons of repute in the Colony were associated with certain of these agencies which I thus in effect closed, and because I have every reason to believe that these persons were not themselves aware of the misconduct of their employees which resulted in the withdrawal of recognition, I forbore to read out the list in a public sitting.

Attitude To Agencies

I should perhaps have explained before going so far that the change in my attitude to the agencies was gradual. At one time I stated in an interview given to the press that recognition as an agency would be freely given to anyone who would undertake to observe certain conditions, a copy of which I shall submit for completeness of record; about the same time I wrote to the Colonial Secretary with reference to applications from certain persons for monopolistic positions in regard to submission of applications to my office demanding any such grant. The minutes are to be read in C.S.O. 2803/40.

I persevered, therefore, in my policy of according recognition to such firms and individuals as seemed to be reputable and themselves sufficiently qualified to undertake the work of completing and submitting in proper form applications on behalf of illiterate or ignorant persons. In spite of that policy I in one evening signed 40 letters of refusal of recognition; the numbers of applicants for recognition being, I think, ample proof of the profitability of that form of enterprise. Experience of their work, however, the gradually mounting number of those discovered in various forms of dishonesty, and a number of anonymous letters which led me to think that those who escaped detection were at least as numerous as those against whom I

had secured evidence, gradually changed my mind.

Weakening of Control

Recognition of an agency, I should perhaps explain, meant that the agent was coaxed in the proper method of completing forms and of the evidence to be brought in support of the several types of claim; that he was supplied with forms of application without question; that his clients were excused from personal attendance at my office both when making application and again when the document was ready for issue. This last concession, made not only to recognised agencies, but also to guilds and societies recommended for that purpose by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and to private individuals who apply by post, is of all my departures, so far as I am aware of them, from ordinary immigration procedure in any part of the world where control is in force, the one of which I am most doubtful. It has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised, but it is a weakening of control of which I am very conscious; the only justification which I can offer for that departure was the physical impossibility of dealing individually with the flood of applicants in the office space at my disposal, the impossibility of examining that space under one roof, and the impossibility of effectively decentralising to any greater extent without further experienced administrative assistance, which, as you will hear later, was not furnished me until long after the necessity of this emergency was already apparent.

It shows, I think, a serious lack of appreciation of the main objects of our legislation that so far from criticism being based on this loosening of control, I have on the contrary been blamed for not making application for documents even easier and even more a matter of course by distributing the application forms in any quantity to corners, and by accepting applications more freely by the post.

Policy Implemented

The answer is in place at this point, because, in addition to the objection on the grounds of loss of control, it was necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the further growth of the agency system; being, I think, a legitimate inference that, if even recognised agencies who had no practice to prove, even worse was to be expected from those over which I had no control whatever and of whose existence I might not even be aware.

To implement this policy I have accordingly demanded of my staff that, the recognised bodies apart, no person should be allowed to obtain more than one application blank at one time, nor to submit at one time more than five completed applications. I wish your indulgence of the use of the expressive Americanism "racket"; I have never in my 21 years of Government employment had to fight so unrelentingly against racketists as I have now. I have referred to some under heading of agencies; but others went on at my very door, as when it was discovered that certain hooligans pushed their way through the crowd on the pretence of making application, obtained a supply of forms, and then took them out to hawk on the streets.

That I have not set my face against free coinage of our application forms is shown by the fact that I had already on December 24 given permission, if that were necessary, to one large printing firm to reprint for sale those forms; and I understand that this is being done.

Other Difficulties

I shall leave the remainder of the story of the agencies to its proper place in chronological order, while I deal with a few more of the difficulties which beset me between the date of opening the office and January 15 when the Ordinance was finally enforced. During all those two months I was constantly short of office furniture and short of senior trained staff; moreover the mass of detail was such that I could hardly afford time to train the staff which I had already recruited.

On handing to the Commission so far as it is complete, the record extracted from my diary of the hours at which I left my office during the month of January; and I should like to make four additional points, viz., that I was always in my office at the latest by 8.30 in the morning; that the same hours were worked by myself and the remainder of my staff on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays as on other days, and that no mere statement of hours of work can convey any idea of the intensity of the labour put into the organisation of the department; the most trying feature by far being the enforced haste with which every point had to be taken, so that it was very seldom that undivided attention could be given to one matter at a time. The fourth point is that the month of January was in no way better or worse in this respect than the months which preceded and followed it.

Sir Robert Kotewall Interview

On Sunday February 9 at 6 p.m. I interviewed by appointment the Hon. Sir Robert Kotewall in my office. I had found it utterly impossible to spare any time whatever for the purpose of an interview, and hours; Sir Robert later wrote a very full and accurate account of the conversation, which he submitted for my confirmation, and I noted that in a remark at the end of his draft he had noted as his personal observation (nothing was said about it in the minutes) that he was convinced that Mr Forrest was working under such conditions that a nervous breakdown was the sure outcome unless they were speedily rectified; whether that record was ever seen by any senior Government official I do not know, but it is quite certain that nothing was done to rectify the conditions until I was allotted the

services of Mr Himsforth on March 1 and thus enabled to do something to undo the overcrowding of my office by sending a detachment to another building.

During that time I had to do my best to obtain for those of my staff who were not available (because of volunteer camps) a medium of training on ship-board, and as a preliminary went myself to see how passport examination was conducted by the Police; with the aid of Mr A. J. G. Taylor, seconded to my department as Assistant Immigration Officer on December 1, but not finally available (because of volunteer camps) until December 10, I had to survey the New Territories and select sites for posts, offices and quarters. Conferences with shipping companies and with big recruiters for overseas labour like Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd., made further demands on my time; and it was considered necessary, in fairness to my inexperienced staff, to have a few dress rehearsals on the arrival of the Macao steamers.

Evening Work

No one, therefore, will be surprised when I add that anything in the nature of constructive work had to be confined to the evenings from 6 p.m. onwards; nor when they learn that despite this incessant work I was much against my will, compelled to report to Government that I could not have my organisation ready in time for enforcement on December 17, as was arranged, although I knew that H.E. the Governor was most anxious that the plan should be in operation at the earliest possible moment.

The enforcement of the Ordinance on January 15 added new problems rather than the old ones could be removed. Two difficulties were outstanding among so many, viz., that of water transport, and that of the deposit system. The matter of water transport was settled (as I then thought) in a series of minutes between the Police Department and myself, followed by a conference between the District Superintendent, Kowloon, a representative of the Harbour Department and myself on February 1. The minutes, with their sequel when I approached the Government with my requirements, are to be found dated January 24 and February 14 in C.S.O. 2803/41.

Inadequate Means

I should make it plain at once that the attitude of the financial side of the Government as exemplified in the above minutes is just as encouraging as I have found it throughout my attempt to reconcile the interests of the various classes of persons affected by the new control of immigration. To make this point plainer, I quote from another minute of mine in the file quoted; I have never forgotten that they (the shipping Companies) should be as little delayed or inconvenienced as possible. That same sentiment I have repeated several times and now place before you the opinion of a shipping representative of the General Chamber of Commerce as expressed to me at a conference which I had with them on March 3, 1941. Report of that meeting has not yet reached me. I had a letter yesterday from Mr Key that he could not get it ready in time. It is abundantly clear that the means given me to cope with the task were utterly inadequate, and that the position of the financial side of the Government, having regard to Government's undertaking that the department did not exist for the sake of revenue, made the question of economy irrelevant; and that if greater economy in its administration was unfortunately required, then it should not be at the expense of the interests, shipping, which are at the heart of the utmost national importance.

Security Deposits

Security deposits are taken from incoming passengers by virtue of section 13 of the Ordinance, and their purpose is to provide for the difficult cases of entrants arriving without the requisite documents, though otherwise admissible, and to secure that such entrants should make applications for the documents appropriate to their cases after arrival in the Colony, and then have their cases decided in the usual manner. The method is in the nature of a concession to special cases, and was, to judge from the wording of the first line of Section 9 of the Ordinance and Paragraph 43 of Mr Middlebrook's Report, never intended to become a regular system of admission, which however it has become.

As a system it has everything against it; it is an unwelcome method of adding an extra routine to the procedure of receiving and adjudication on an application and issuing a permit; it slows down the work of examination at the stage in which it should be quickest in the interest of early release of shipping; it encourages with responsibility of safe custody of large amounts of cash a number of officers whose prime function is not the handling of cash at all; and it is open, especially when employed wholesale, to the greatest dangers, both in the matter of proper return of the security money, and in the matter of identification of the person secured, with the man who later under the same name makes application for immigration documents as a release of the security. The matter is dealt with at length in my minute of 23-1-41 in C. S. O. 2803/41.

Difficult Cases

It is not surprising, therefore, that the wholesale use of this expedient added enormously to the work and to the complexity of the I.O. A complete new section specially for the work of repaying deposit monies had to be organised; without actual experience it could not be foreseen what numbers would tender cash security instead of conforming with

the Ordinance's requirements before embarking for Hongkong; but it was very soon apparent that even the percentage of passengers arriving in possession of documents from Macau, where the I.O. maintains a fully-equipped office for the purpose of receiving applications and issuing permits, showed in the first month no appreciable increase.

An already over-crowded building had now to find accommodation for an additional group of workers; shroffs secured and trained in handling cash were still not available, though asked for almost daily; and the crowds became even more clamorous than before for early attention lest they be compelled to lose their money by leaving the Colony before they could be repaid.

Difficult cases kept on cropping up, such as cases of lost deposit receipts; cases of friends or relatives, or of persons claiming to be so, who insisted they were authorised to collect on behalf of depositors, and who for apparent reasons or for too good reasons, refused to understand my hesitation to pay them; cases of doubtful identity; cases of agencies and lodging houses which induced ignorant persons to entrust them with the receipts and then held them to ransom.

Forged Notes

All the above complications are the direct and the expected results of allowing a concession to expand into a system; but they were not unfortunately the whole story of the difficulties to which the system gave rise. The insufficiency of shroffs led to officers assisting in good faith forged notes as security for passengers; the same officers reached the office late in the evening in charge of very large quantities—sometimes as much as \$25,000—in cash, there being no one except the Immigration Officer himself to take it into safe custody, nor any place to which the money could be taken at that time of night, except the office strong-room; passengers arriving from Shanghai and elsewhere with no Hongkong currency, so that inadequately trained officers were left in the middle of the harbour faced with the difficult duty of deciding whether to accept foreign currencies or refuse to clear the ship until arrangements could be made some twelve or more hours later to the fore foreign currencies exchanged.

They chose, I think correctly, the former course, but this in turn created fresh embarrassments, for the Treasury refused to have anything to do with such cash, and its custody until it could be repaid to the depositors made still more demands on my safe space, and its handling in receipt of our documents, and it needs little arithmetic to see what this means in the case of a shipload of 800 passengers of whom 85 per cent enter on these terms.

Proposals Made

I had failed to foresee the difficulty that my officers might take other than Hongkong currency; just as anyone might fail to foresee that a fully equipped branch office in operation in Macau, and application agencies at work in other ports, the bulk of passengers would continue, without perceptible improvement, to come in without any attempt to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance in their port of embarkation, although the vernacular press throughout China, and shipping agents everywhere, had knowledge of our intended restrictions on entry.

I at once made proposals for stricter rules regarding embarkation of passengers for this port; and in the meantime stopped acceptance of any but Hongkong currency, and endeavoured to avoid the handling of cash by outdoor staff. One shipping company co-operated to the extent of itself taking the cash from its passengers and issuing to each secured passenger a transferable deposit receipt, against which my officer issued his official receipt in the name of the passenger; the company's receipts were then negotiated with the shipping company for a cheque for the total amount; other companies declined to have anything to do with such measures, and to effect the same object in their case I granted to a money-changer the privilege of sending a representative on board each ship to be examined, to exchange any foreign currencies and to take any amounts tendered in Hongkong currency, giving to my officer a cheque equal to the total amount of deposit receipts issued to passengers.

These matters are mentioned here, because I am aware that criticism has been directed against my department in regard to the exchange rates on which the money-changer works. That these rates are, to say the least of it, remunerative, was brought to my notice; but I declined to extend the sphere of my responsibility to the extent of protection of incoming passengers from the indirect consequences of their failure to comply with the law.

Imprest Inadequacy

Another consequence of the vicious deposit system was to bring to light the pitiful inadequacy of the Imprest Account of \$2,000 with which I was furnished at the outset. The subsequent history of this Imprest is revealed in C.S.O. minutes, of which I have made a précis.

On 10.1.40 I referred to Financial Secretary in C.S.O. 2801/40 asking for an Imprest Account of

\$2,000; the warrant was signed on 10.1.40. On 22.1.41—seven days after the enforcement of the Immigration Control—Accountant General applied on my behalf for a further Imprest of \$10,000; this warrant was signed the same day, (C.S.O. 101/40).

On 2.2.41 I wrote very urgently and strongly to Colonial Secretary stating that the \$22,000 then available was utterly insufficient, and asking that it be increased to \$40,000 for as long as the deposit system existed; a minute of Asst. General of 15.2.41 explains the discrepancy in the figures; apparently satisfied with my explanation that \$10,000 was insufficient, he had on his own responsibility arranged for its increase to \$22,000. He agrees in the same minute that the \$40,000 asked for is not excessive. There follows a minute by Financial Secretary in which is contained the only reference to the Immigration fund as recommended by Mr Middlebrook which I have been able to trace; the reference is concise and uninformative. It reads: "A self-balancing fund is out of the question."

Increase of my Imprest to \$40,000 was approved on 17.2.41. (Again in C.S.O. 101/40).

Imprest Increased

The Imprest was at length increased to a figure commensurate with the demands; but not before much inconvenience had been caused to the public and much needless anxiety to myself and my staff, as when cheques drawn by me in favour of the General Agent and of the money-changer above-mentioned, who had come to my assistance with cash when the crowd at my gates became restive on account of the delay, had been dishonoured. The comment of the financial side of Government on this muddle is perhaps to be read in a minute of January 19 in C.S.O. 2803/41.

Accountant-General, it seems to me a very complicated and involved way of circumventing the failure to recruit a competent staff, and it gives to the intending immigrant the discretion of assessing his own deposit, always presuming he comes from a place where he can purchase a draft on Hongkong—(ed.) H. R. Butters, (Financial Secretary), 24.1.41.

Troublesome System

The comment is typical in its entire absence of helpful constructive criticism; it is typical also in its strict adherence to traditional procedure and failure to appreciate the problems of a department forced by the conditions imposed on it to work a seven-day week and to handle on Sundays and holidays and on other normal office hours very large sums in cash, in the hands of a staff which had no special or general training nor even an established procedure to guide them.

I had done my best to rid the department of the incubus of this troublesome system of cash deposits, writing on January 25 again, on February 8 the two minutes, the originals are to be found in C.S.O. files.

Agencies

Hopeful that I had made the urgency of the situation sufficiently clear, I then turned my attention to question of the agencies once more. That question was more acute than ever, not only because I had in the meantime accumulated ever more reasons to distrust their methods, but because the ever-increasing problems left me less time than ever to give them the surveillance required, while the same deposit refund system placed further opportunities for racketeering in their hands.

On 12.4.40 I had written to Government deprecating strongly the grant of a monopoly; the minutes extracted from C.S.O. 2803/40 are already in the hands of the Commission. Before December 11 I had come to the conclusion that I was wrong in the attitude which I had taken on the question of a monopoly and had approached Government with the recommendation that tenders be asked for the combined monopoly for the photographic and clerical assistance in connection with the department's work; I defended my new position before Executive Council on December 24 but the decision was adverse. I was, however, left with the discretion to treat with agencies on such terms as I might think desirable.

I must add that the complete meaning of the Executive Council's decision, which I had at first interpreted as meaning that I was not permitted to establish anything in the way of the general agency, was explained to me at a meeting with His Excellency the Governor on a date which I cannot remember at Government House. The present Colonial Secretary was present.

New Terms

As matters became worse, I determined on the course of cancelling all recognitions already granted to agencies, and then inviting the agencies still in good standing to ask for recognition again on new and stricter terms. A copy of the new terms of recognition I shall submit; the conditions as now imposed dealt with three principal things—the method of submission of applications (so devised as to prevent as far as possible competition between agencies with the resultant temptation to bribe my staff, as had already been done); restriction of the charges to be made for their services; and supervision of their practice by the General Agent.

As a result of the latter a contract, already referred to by the Accountant General in the terms of disapproval, which incline me to the conclusion that he had completely misinterpreted its scope. I lay before the Commission a verbatim report of that agreement.

This new system has apparently been the cause of more criticism than any other one detail in my ad-

ministration. The criticism began almost immediately after the coming into operation of the new agency system, and was first voiced in an article in the Chinese press signed with name of a person who had just previously tried to bribe one of my staff to secure help in obtaining the general agency for himself. Thereafter, the criticism became anonymous, but its perennial source in the ranks of those whom I have elsewhere called disappointed racketeers, may be legitimately inferred from the fact that Government is called upon to close down an institution to which no one resorts except voluntarily, and which will, as a commercial venture, itself apply the closure if it is, as alleged, inefficient and incapable of real service to the public who go to it. Ignorance may excuse some of the attacks on the system; but my conviction that most of it is motivated by loss of opportunities for racketeering amounts to a moral certainty.

General Agency

To summarise the advantages to the public, my department, and to Government of the General Agency system, it is sufficient to say that charges to the public were reduced, standardised and controlled; that photography was made reliable and guaranteed as regards suitability; that overcrowding and overwork in my office were reduced, though at some being abolished; that a measure of control over the operations of agencies was established, so that it was at length possible to prevent the more flagrant malpractices, such as corruption of my staff with a view to securing priority of treatment, and the selling of false evidence; that the method of submission of applications was concentrated and co-ordinated, which made possible the introduction of a system of complete records of applications from the time of their making until the time of issue of the completed document demanded; that provision was made for supply of photographic facilities at spots where facilities were necessary because of incoming passenger traffic, but where owing to the sparsity or irregularity of such traffic a photographic studio could not be established on the basis of isolated commercial prospects.

To offset these advantages I know of one disadvantage only, and that one which I did not think should be regarded as arising from the standpoint of administration. It amounts to no more than this, that an advantage is given to one firm as against its competitors. This objection becomes important only if one regards a public department more as an opportunity for private gain than as a vehicle for service to the community or to the Government.

Office Staff

The last point leads me on to the question of the staffing of my office, because it is this matter and other fundamental grounds for the objections which had been taken to the methods by which I have selected my staff for appointment, or to the selection which I in fact made in accordance with these methods.

That there would be difficulty in finding adequate and competent staff to carry on the department was patent from the outset, and that difficulty was not lessened by Government's insistence that all appointments should be made not only, as is usual throughout the Government service, on the basis of probation that might, subject to fitness, be converted later to permanency, but without assured prospect of that permanency. It may not be necessary to explain the unfortunate result of such a policy; if it is, then the result which I feared was that which was proved in the event, namely, that candidates were more imbued with the idea of making money while the good conditions lasted than with that of settling down to a life work as servants of the Government, or, in other words, temptations to dishonesty, always more plentiful in a new and imperfectly organised department with no traditions behind it, were greater in the case of employees who had little to gain in prospect by resisting the temptations.

Quality of Men

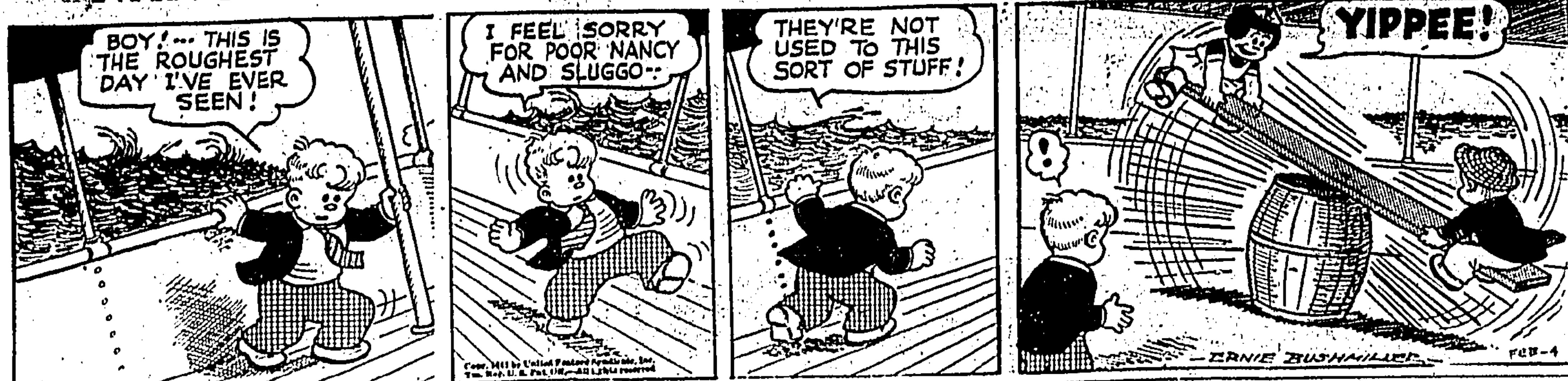
On the clerical and administrative side there was little to complain of in the quality of the men supplied me. If I except for the moment the shroffs, I was disappointed in the hope which I was led to entertain of securing the help of Mr McDouall, and my administrative assistance was therefore reduced to Mr J. H. B. Lee, and, as I have already made plain, the extent of his assistance was reduced by the time during which he was removed from the department for other duties.

I do not count my deputy in Macau, Mr H. D. Bryan, the British Consul, in this category; for on account of his lack of acquaintance with the methods of the Hongkong Government, he must rather be reckoned among those whom it was my duty to train for their posts. In parentheses, let me remark that Mr Bryan had his own difficulties; until now I have not been able to secure an up-to-date copy of the Government's General Orders for my own use, much less to supply a copy for the guidance of Mr Bryan, and have myself to rely on my memory and to give him in letters the gist of such orders as I found him from time to time to be unwittingly transgressing.

My clerical staff, whose work, I must explain, was specialised and quite apart from immigration control work itself, consisted of Mr Chan Kwok-wing already mentioned, ten other clerks, and a variable number of shroffs, never more than four in the Head Office, and with an average experience if we except Mr Tsui Wai-

TURN to Page 9, Column One

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

THE PENINSULA HOTEL

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IN THE LOUNGE

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BOMBER FUND

Admission \$1.00

Reserve this date!

British Net Tightens Around Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The whole of British Somaliland is again under British control and the road from Berbera to Hargeisa is now open. This announcement was made in today's communiqué here which also announces further successes in Abyssinia.

British forward troops attacked strong Italian positions holding a pass just west of Jijiga, capturing vital positions after strong opposition. British losses in this engagement were slight.

Distant centres of administration in Abyssinia, some of which are 400 miles from the British lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers.

Peace With Bombs

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—In Abyssinia the South African Air Force continued to prepare the way for the advancing British troops. Enemy road and all communications between Dire Dawa and Awash were heavily attacked.

At Uro, many bombs hit a supply train moving towards Dire Dawa. Other trains were attacked at Mieso and Awash. Several trucks were left overturned.

At Sella, British Somaliland, pilots reported that a large number of natives, carrying white flags and Union Jacks, could be seen fleeing from buildings.

From all these operations, all British aircraft returned safely except two fighters, the pilots of which made successful parachute descents.

Rome Report

ROME, Mar. 24 (UP).—A communiqué issued to-day states that British troops resumed their attacks in the Keren sector last Saturday evening and on Sunday morning but

were repulsed everywhere, the British suffering heavy losses.

British Foreign Legion

ROME, Mar. 24 (UP).—The Foreign Legion is mentioned in today's communiqué as fighting at Keren. It is reliably reported to comprise De Gaulle's Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles and a small number of Palestinian Jews.

According to radio dispatches from East Africa, this British Foreign Legion made its appearance during the last few days in the Keren sector following heavy British losses.

The Legion is reported to have been brought up from Egypt by river boats through Kassala which is situated on a Nile tributary, the Atbara River.

South African units are also reported to be among the British reinforcements in the Keren sector.

Telephones Cut Off Turkish Action

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—Telephones between Turkey and Europe have been cut off for all except official communications between last night and this evening.

It is officially believed that this was due to the transmission of an important announcement, either political or military, but it may have been only a full dress practice for future emergencies.

Exchange of Notes

ISTANBUL, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is officially announced that Turkey and Russia have exchanged a declaration of mutual determination to refrain from embarrassing each other if involved in war.

Increasing American Navy Personnel

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (UP).—The House to-day authorized an increase in the Navy's enlisted personnel from 191,000 to 232,000, and further authorized President Roosevelt to increase the personnel to 300,000 if he thinks advisable. The bill now goes to the Senate.

WAR AT SEA U.S. Shipbuilding: Raiders at Large

LONDON, Mar. 24 (British Wireless).—"The Times" underlines the importance of the statement by an official of the U.S. Maritime Commission that about 400 merchant ships would be built for Britain under the Lease and Lend Act and further, that the Commission is surveying 113 cargo steamers now in coastal service in the hope that they may be employed in Britain's service.

The third method of assistance is the supply of U.S. aircraft. "The Times" says "The Times", of which a future figure of over 10,000 per year has been mentioned, is as valuable to the way at sea as to the defence of Britain or the campaign in the Near East."

Nazi Raiders

An interesting analysis of the chances of survival for any length of time of the Schernhorst and the Gneissennu is made in the "News Chronicle." "The search may continue many days. Less heavily armed than any British battleships they have the 'legs' of most of them for speed with the exception of the King George V. With nine 11-inch guns their armament is superior to any British cruisers except the battle cruisers Hood, Renown and Repulse. When the search has brought results, there arise the difficulties of bringing adequate forces into contact. In this, the aircraft may be expected to play an increasingly large part against U-boats as well as surface raiders.

Great Lakes Yards

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Canada and the United States are to build Army and Navy vessels in shipbuilding yards on the Great Lakes.

The conclusion of an agreement on this point was announced by the United States Administration to-day. The agreement is the climax to the negotiations which have been in progress for the past two years. It involves a new interpretation of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 governing naval operations in the Great Lakes.

The new agreement lays down that the vessels are not intended for service in the Great Lakes, that each government must furnish the other full details before beginning construction, that warships may be built with full armaments but the latter must be incapable of immediate use while the vessels remain on the Lakes, and that vessels must be moved promptly from the Lakes on completion.

Chronic COUGHS Soon CURED

THAT irritating cough makes your throat sore and painful. It inflames the delicate air tubes and often results in serious consequences. Therefore, be sure to take Peps antiseptic, breathable tablets at the first sign of trouble. Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Peps thus gives your throat and air passages an antiseptic, germ-killing bath. They relieve all soreness and chest tightness and stop the worst cough or cold.



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value \$3,000

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KETS; WINES & SPIRITS;
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"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

Abandonment Of Local League Suggested

Poor Season Almost Concluded: Matches Outstanding

Difficulties Through Training

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to pretend that the present Cricket Season has been a success and it is rather doubtful if the atrocious weather has been entirely to blame. Military duties are very heavy in many cases and have complicated the fixture lists, and the rain has rather put the hat on things.

But should there be a League next season? I venture to suggest to the participants that the principal reason for playing League matches after the new year was that the training period was in October-December. Now that there are two training periods, one before and one after the New Year, the only good reason for this goes.

Cricket always gets a bit lackadaisical here after February, and my advice is to start off the League Matches as soon as possible after the third week in October.

Of course a much better idea would be to scrap the league until happier times.

I don't think this applies so much to the Junior Division. I am not so closely in touch with it but my impression is that it runs with more pep and efficiency.

But look at the position in the Senior Division. Next Saturday will be March 27, and the Civil Service have still three games to play and all the others two, except K.C.C. I will lay a tidy sum against all those games being played even if the weather remains fine all the time.

The Indians' Victory

ALL through the season I have been satisfied that the Indians have been playing well below their form—paper form that is—and so I was not surprised at their victory over Craigen-gower who have fallen off terribly this year.

TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

IF ONE JOE IS A ROARING RIOT... TWO JOES ARE A BELLOWING BEDLAM!

His gal makes him shiver... and shiver... when he finds he's the howling image of a public enemy!



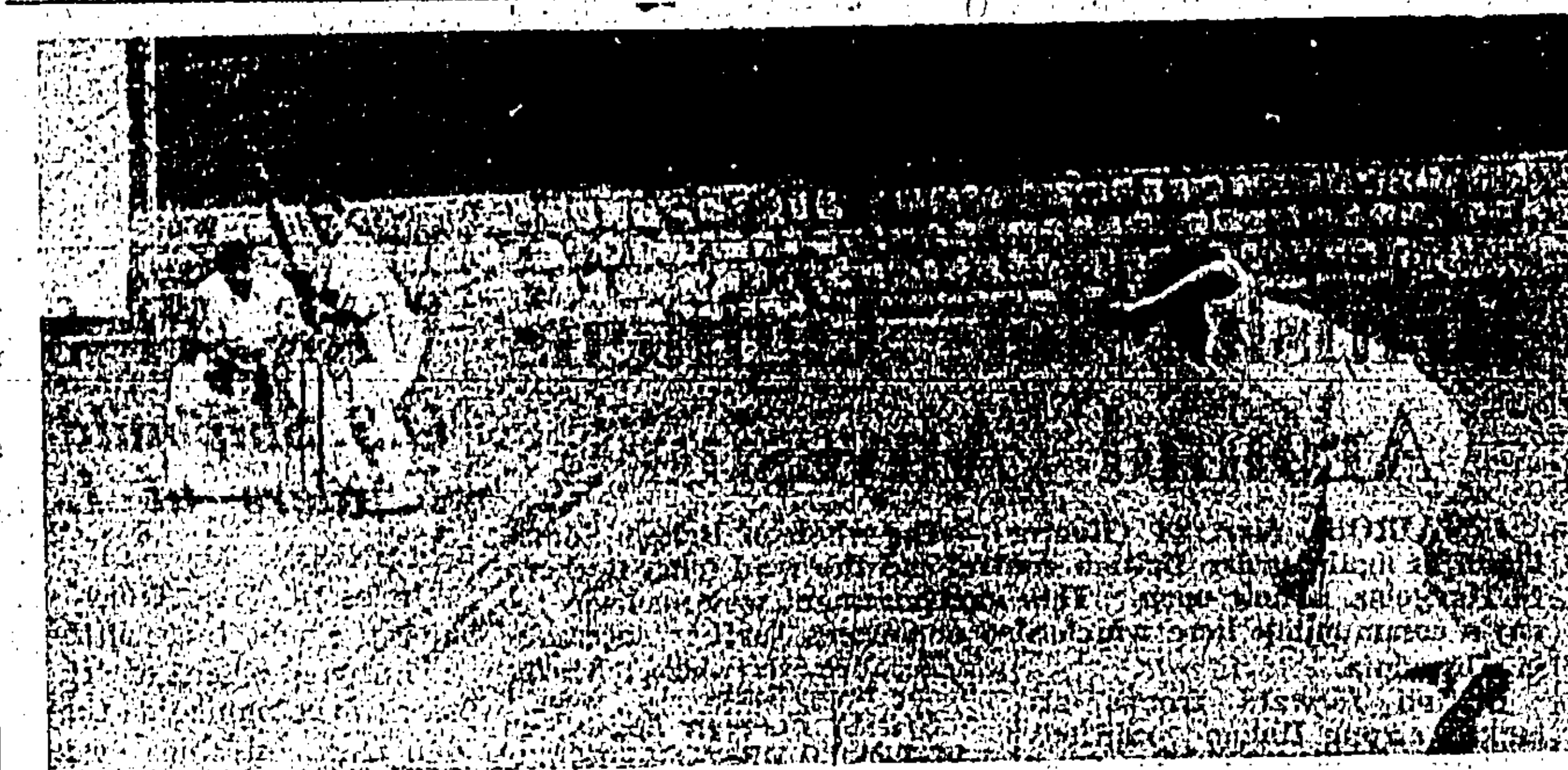
JOE E. BROWN

SO YOU WON'T TALK?

with **FRANCES ROBINSON**
VIVIANNE OSBORNE
BERNARD NEDELL
TOM DUGAN

Original Screen Play by Richard Fleischer
Directed by EDWARD GEDDWICK
A Columbia Picture

SUNDAY MATCH AT K.C.C.



Mahmood bowling to D. J. N. Anderson in the Sunday match between Dr L. T. Ride's XI and the K.C.C. at Kowloon. E. Zimmern is keeping wicket.—Ming Yuen.

Badminton Titles

C. Au Defeated By F. Koh

Entertaining Matches At K.C.C.

(By "Tinker")

MATCHES in the Open Badminton Championships at the Kowloon Cricket Club last night were both interesting and exciting. The only upset of the evening—and it was only a minor one—was the defeat of C. Au, last year's runner-up in the singles, by F. Koh, his teammate of the Chinese "Y."

Results in brief were:

SENIOR SINGLES

F. Koh beat C. Au 15-9, 15-10.

SENIOR DOUBLES

M. P. and Y. P. Young beat S. Amplavanan and C. K. Cheah 15-10, 15-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

P. Wong and Miss M. Ribeiro beat J. Odell and Miss J. Chao 15-4, 15-2.

P. K. Hooi and Miss U. Khoo beat J. J. Remedios and Mrs. Silva 17-14, 15-7.

JUNIOR SINGLES

P. Lo beat R. M. Lavalle 15-1, 15-1.

AU was beaten by a staid player. In stroke-play there was little to choose between them, though Au in the closing points was erratic and seemingly played out.

Rallies on several occasions were prolonged and provided most entertaining play. Au ran himself almost to a standstill in making great recovery shots, and it was no doubt this that pulled him down in the end.

The match, however, was lacking in many of the finer points that make a champion. Many points were gained through mistakes from the opposing player rather than through outright winners.

Powerful Smashing
THE DOUBLES match, too, kept spectators interested. The Young brothers, though individually brilliant, were not an impressive combination. M. P. Young, a Cambridge Badminton blue, took the eye with his facility of strokes, while his brother was yards faster than any on the court.

An unfortunate incident which, I think, had much to do with the standard of the game, occurred in the first game when Y. P. Young darted to the net and returned the shuttle so speedily that S. Amplavanan was unable to get out of the way. His eyeglasses were struck and broken.

He removed them, and though it did not seem to affect his play, the Young brothers noticeably slackened. This was most evident in the final game for the final point. Service changed hands no less than five times while the score remained the same before the Youngs gained the winner.

Amplavanan and Cheah throughout the match were a powerful combination. Both sides smashed with great strength, though the Young brothers favoured the tennis execution in that they used the body, whereas Amplavanan and Cheah smashed with wrist shots.

Mixed Doubles
P. K. HOOI and Miss U. Khoo went on to the court firm favourites to beat J. J. Remedios and Mrs. Silva, but they were given a fright in the first game when the Remedios pair went into a 14-10 lead after being led 10-7.

Outstanding player being led 10-7. Remedios in his brilliant execution of a cross-court backhand that took several points, came in for much applause. This was the shot of the evening.

Of the two women, Miss Khoo was the steadier. Mrs. Silva revealed surprising inaccuracy and weakness at the net, though her rapid interception there showed excellent anticipation.

P. K. Hooi covered an enormous amount of territory in running back and forth behind Miss Khoo, but his returns showed that he has lost none of the ability that twice made him a triple champion.

Matches To-night

To-night's Open Badminton Championship matches were:

AT TAIKOO Junior Singles

7.30 p.m.—J. Odell v. M. Talan.

8.45 p.m.—P. A. Yvanovich v. H. Dingsdale.

10 p.m.—D. Chelliah v. W. C. Chung.

Junior Doubles

9.30 p.m.—R. M. Lavalle and N. A. Beltrao v. A. L. Fisher and P. Wynter-Blyth.

Members' Enclosure

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Each must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

The Secretary's Office, Exchange Building (Tel. 27704) will close at 11.45 a.m.

Times are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21820).

No children or animals will be admitted to either Enclosure.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th March, 1941.

Gregory Rice Better Own Two-mile Record

CHICAGO, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Gregory Rice, whose brilliance has featured American indoor athletics this winter, to-day ran two miles in 8.51, beating his own world record made last year by 5.1 seconds.

Rice was already waiting recognition of his record of 8.52 earlier this year. Rice's figure beats the outdoor world record of 8.56 by Miklos Szabo, the Hungarian, in 1937.

To-day's Tennis

Matches in yesterday's schedule were unplayed owing to the slight rain that fell during the afternoon. To-day's matches in the Open Tennis Championships are:

Tsui Yan-pui v. C.H.R. Oxlade.

Tsui Wai-pui v. O. Rumjohn.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held, weather permitting, on SATURDAY, 29th March, 1941, commencing at 2.00 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE
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By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th March, 1941.

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ABSORBINE JR.
To relieve itching, soothe sunburn, insect bites, cuts, abrasions, etc., apply Absorbine Jr. to the affected area. It kills the germs and draws out the poison—helps healing. Keep a bottle handy.

Feb. 28/51

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Asama Maru	Tuesday	15th Apr.
Tatuta Maru	Tuesday	6th May.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)

Helan Maru	Wednesday	2nd Apr.
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SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco

*Takaoka Maru (start from Kobe) Saturday, 5th Apr.

NEW YORK via Japan & Panama

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila

Suwa Maru	Saturday	26th Apr.
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BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo

Toyouka Maru	Friday	28th Mar.
Hakone Maru	Friday	11th Apr.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

Hakodate Maru	Friday	28th Mar.
Miyamoto Maru	Monday	7th Apr.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA

Suwa Maru	Tuesday	25th Mar.
Tottori Maru	Sunday	30th Mar.
Yawata Maru	Tuesday	1st Apr.
Asama Maru	Tuesday	15th Apr.

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IMMIGRATION OFFICER COMPLAINS OF LACK OF ADEQUATE CO-OPERATION BY TREASURY OFFICE

(Continued from Page 6.)

put, specialised to the passport section, of three weeks at the date of their allocation to my department.

Other Staff

There remain two large categories of employees in the department, namely the office attendants and the large numbers whom, for want of a better collective term, I call my out-door staff, although a number of them have all the time, and all of them for part of the time, been engaged on inside work. Of the former category it may be sufficient to say that all were totally inexperienced, and to invite anyone who doubts the effect on the smooth running of an office of a completely raw staff of attendants and messengers to try the experiment.

In the latter category, Mr. A. J. G. Taylor stands alone as having had previous Government experience; he did not, as I have already said, become an effective member of my staff until December 10, and was almost at once specialised to quasi-administrative work in the New Territories, where the difficulties of communication made it necessary to have in charge of the wide area a man of experience, capable of working independently subject only to the most general guidance from myself; without an officer of Mr. Taylor's energy and reliability it is not too much to say that the department would have failed completely so far as the New Territories are concerned; the magnitude of the task allotted to him might have excused failure even without the artificial difficulties placed in the way of almost every constructive effort on the part of the department when it sought to organise itself in any direction.

Outdoor Staff

The remainder of my outdoor staff had to be chosen, as Government declined to release to me at the expense of other departments men with experience, from spontaneous applicants, or from the employees in response to advertisements. A few exceptions I shall refer to later. Special experience in immigration work, or even general experience of Government work, were not to be thought of, and all that could be done was to make the selection of men who appeared to have the requisite qualities of intelligence, character and education, so far as I myself and my assistants could, in our own limited experience of the requirements, estimate the type required. I have already referred to the help given by Mr. Middlebrook in selecting some of the European candidates; others were chosen by myself alone, or by myself in collaboration with a committee formed of the Chinese Members of Council;—this as regards the Chinese applicants for senior posts.

Temptations

I had from the first a keen appreciation of the manifold opportunities for dishonesty in work of this kind; the pullulation of agencies accentuated the temptations. In selection of candidates proof of educational attainments is easy, estimation of intelligence relatively so, but the even more essential point of character is even more difficult to gauge. I therefore make no apology for my action in choosing for the more responsible key-posts to be filled, such men and women whom I had myself known and personally for years beforehand, or persons recommended to me by such friends of mine.

In all, I appointed to posts in the department, to posts where experience would have been very desirable, but where absolute trustworthiness was essential, ten persons who could in greater or less degree be described as personal friends of my own. I have refused appointment to about as many more because they were, in my opinion, wholly unreliable, unfitted temperamentally or educationally for the only posts which they are willing to accept.

I have mentioned one exception to this method of selection and I now refer to Mr. Walter Hamming Chen, whom I personally asked to make application for the post of Assistant Immigration Officer, as I was in urgent need of an honest and well-educated man, and did not know where to find the person in whom I could place that degree of reliance.

Rightness of Selection

Experience proved the rightness of my selection in every such case. Not all the staff resisted the temptations to dishonesty to which I have referred, and I have had to dispense with the services of eight officers since the opening of the department; while I shall not make the extravagant claim that those appointed as my personal friends have given in every case complete satisfaction as public officers, and while I must give credit to the many who were entire strangers to me before their appointment, and whom I have only learned to trust as a result of my experience of their work, I must add that never have I been led, in the midst of almost universal suspicion created by the racketeering which sprang up on every hand, to suspect any of these so hard-nosed. On the contrary, they have without exception shown the greatest possible loyalty, not only to myself personally but also to their duty as public servants.

Staff's Interest

I cannot refrain from quoting an example of the service which these men have given. I discovered accidentally that one of my Chinese staff was once a fortnight to round off a very hard day's work with a party in the office, and that this party was convened not at all for social purposes but to discuss methods of rectifying such of the public complaints as seemed to be well founded, and to devise means

of easing the burden which I myself was carrying; they were later followed in this by my European staff and I think I can safely say in what Government Department has the staff on its own initiative shown such an example of loyalty and public spirit? That example would alone justify the methods employed in recruitment of men of that type, and should answer finally the complaints whose only conception of a public office is as an opportunity to enjoy a salary.

It is true that it is unnecessary for me to regulate any suggestion of discrimination in favour of such persons once appointed; they have taken their turns of duty with anyone else—but have simply justified my faith in them by harder and more faithful service.

Own Analysis

It is time now, I think, to come to my diagnosis of the causes which have led to a condition described as chaos in my department; while admitting that the department leaves much to be desired—and no one is more conscious than I am of what has still to be achieved—I must turn to the use of the word "chaos." All that can be said in favour of the term is that it probably expresses with fair exactitude the opinion of those whose idea of a well run department is found completely within the binding of a neatly ordered cash book or store ledger; and to this view I must answer that the accounts of a department may be faultlessly kept and yet the department may be entirely without value so far as its main reason for existence is concerned, and thus a wild waste of public money. Bookkeeping chaos is undesirable, but I think it is to be preferred to the useless idleness which was a possible alternative. That there has been anything quite so chaotic as has been alleged in the affairs of the I.O. I deny, while readily conceding that things have been and still are far from perfect; in view of the difficulties which I had to face, and which I have attempted to summarise, with many omissions, in the earlier part of this paper, I may perhaps be allowed to repeat what I have written elsewhere, the marvel is not that the department has not worked with complete efficiency, but that it works at all.

Record For Hard Work

When all is said and done, it is at least true that we have in existence a scheme of immigration control which keeps out the bulk of destitute or otherwise undesirable entrants, which examines ships on entry more quickly than is done, so far as figures obtained from an officer of the Singapore I.O. go, more expeditiously than the Malayan Immigration Office, and with six years' experience behind it, which I may have set new records for hard work on the part of Government officers. Its ability to carry out its work within the margin set for it by revenue derived from fees somewhat arbitrarily fixed, and recovered below the amount recommended by the draughtsman of the scheme, has been proved; and there is a substantial balance available for use on expanding and improving the department's services to the public and in increasing its efficiency as soon as Government's financial advisers recognised that this balance is not in the ordinary sense of the word an accumulated sum clearly earmarked for that expansion.

First Cause

The first cause of the disorganisation against which I have been struggling was the inadequacy of the time allowed for preparation, which amounted to two months in all as against the six months during which the War Taxation Department made ready for its debut.

It is true that as preparatory work had to be completed prior to the opening of the department, and subsequent to the opening of the Office, that period was perforce shortened because it was wedged in between the date on which the office accommodation became available, and the earliest date possible on which the restrictions might be usefully enforced. I ought perhaps to reckon in the two months of preparation before that date, but, as I have shown, that period was entirely useless so far as concerns training my staff, and almost quite useless as regards any opportunity for me to gain first-hand acquaintance with the problems involved in being at that time fully engaged with my duties as Postmaster General and associated offices.

It follows that I had available only two months in which to obtain for a newly recruited staff, which never numbered those with any previous Government experience by less than ten per cent, the minimum of training required to ensure that on the date clearly in mind the main objects of the legislation and the main outlines of the methods of enforcement; this task, it must be remembered, was all the more difficult because I was at the same time trying to learn the established system of passports, and by trial and error to devise working rules for my staff, both indoor and outdoor.

Unknown Demands

To crown all, no one knew or could have known in advance for what demand on the part of the public our documents had to be prepared, nor what numbers of staff to engage to meet that demand. The first of the two months of preparation was therefore occupied in the task of making a permit-issuing machine, and making that machine work with approximate regularity. Only in the second month was there time to devote to the even more important questions of methods of examination of immigrants and the treatment to be accorded to them in their several categories. It is impossible to assign

blame to any person in connection with this particular difficulty; haste was forced upon us by the conditions of the times, to some extent by hesitation of the Home Government to give full approval to the measures proposed; so far as blame must rest anywhere it must be set to the account of those who propagated the rumour that the whole immigration scheme was a preparation for compulsory evacuation from the Colony of all who could not show our immigration documents as a kind of residence permit, a rumour which caused large numbers to make application as soon as the office opened while they had no intention whatever of travelling outside the limits of the Colony.

Shortage Of Trained Staff

Secondly shortage of trained staff. Before this department was called into existence no fewer than four emergency departments had been created since the outbreak of war; and others had greatly increased their staff. Some of the new recruits had recruited specially trained men from outside the Colony, and all had made greater or less demands on the personnel of existing departments whose need for expansion was less than their own. The head of any department is reluctant to see any, but his less competent assistance taken from him, but will be proportionate bleeding of all old departments of their experienced and tired subordinates would inevitably have led to a certain loss of efficiency in each, it cannot be questioned that to attempt to establish a new department with only five per cent of trained men, trained that is, in any sense, and without reference to the special training for that department's needs—was to invite inefficiency in the new department.

In support of the figure which I have just quoted I add the following figures, which are correct by my pay sheets for February, but exclude the passport staff, which works in its own watertight compartment: Clerical staff, including shooflys: 15 Administrative and executive staff: 8

With Government experience: 8 Without Government experience: 282

Loyalty And Hard Work

Nothing but the greatest loyalty on the part of my staff, and intensely hard work on the part of all concerned prevented what was undoubtedly an unsatisfactory state of affairs from becoming a complete organisational fiasco. It is too early yet to claim that any of my officers have reached the peak of efficiency of which he is capable; it is pertinent to inquire what Policeman or Sanitary Inspector is considered a trained man? Two months from the date of his engagement?

If the present state of my department is to be compared with anything else in the Hongkong service, let it be compared with the Post Office, for instance, not as that department is to-day, but as it was in 1941 within a month or two of its institution; and yet even to-day complaints against the methods of the Post Office are still not infrequently made. I can testify. This suggestion should help to place the matter in hand in its correct perspective.

Imprest Account

Thirdly, apparent inability of administrative departments of Government to adjust their methods to the demands of urgency. I have already referred to the hesitation and delay in adjusting the imprest account to the figure which experience showed to be required. The delay on the part of the P.W.D. in supplying the furniture requisitioned, or in doing the somewhat extensive alterations required in the Depot were excusable, as it would manifestly be uneconomic to maintain at all times a sufficient stock of complete premises. Other delays, on the part of the same department, were less easy to understand. Early in February this year a serious situation arose, serious, that is, from the point of view of my work, as the result of the Japanese capture of Shanghai and the consequent interruption of large numbers of refugees; my officers proceeded to intercept the refugees, to escort them to a refugee camp, where the D.M.S. had offered accommodation; such action was, however, futile, unless I had the means of detaining them in the camp and so preventing them from merging in the urban population. The D.M.S. informed me that he had asked in July last that the camp be enclosed with barbed wire and he welcomed anything that I could do to hasten that action.

I accordingly wrote to D.P.W. describing the work required as now of the greatest possible urgency; the reply was to the effect that tenders for the performance of the work would be opened on February 17. Whether the work has now been executed or not I have not inquired; certain it is that the work of my department has been frustrated to the extent of the number of refugees who have succeeded in adding themselves to our unwanted city population.

Printing Difficulties

The closure on very short notice of the Glos Printing Shop in summer 1941 year, and the subsequent Government Printers under a flood of orders which they could not tackle with the urgency demanded, was merely an unfortunate coincidence; but much trouble and anxiety might have been avoided if those responsible for the placing of orders for stationery could have recognised that something had gone wrong, and that urgent orders ought to be placed elsewhere until the effects of that emergency had been worked off; falling in my attempt to secure my departmental forms as speedily as they were required, I took for a responsibility of giving the orders to

other firms which guaranteed prompt delivery; I preferred to take that responsibility rather than the greater responsibility of having the work of my department brought to a standstill.

Other Essential Stores

I was in no better case when it came to other essential stores; on January 25 I requisitioned for raincoats for certain of my outdoor staff; I was told that the matter not being urgent I could wait for the proper procedure; and my officers are still working without raincoats while the weather of the last few weeks was sufficient commentary on the question of urgency. At the same time I asked for other items of uniform; the latest reply on that subject from the Financial Secretary, written in March, reads that the winter being now so far spent it might be better to give thought to summer uniforms.

The instances quoted may appear small, each in itself, and such delays are mere annoyances to the head of an established department, at their worst posinging distinct impediments to a department faced daily with fresh difficulties to meet which it must daily devise expedients in the face of a hostile environment, such petty difficulties threaten disaster. Collectively they show a want of appreciation of the work of a very new and overburdened department, and have added much to the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Co-Operation

Fourthly the co-operation of other departments was not in all cases all that might legitimately be expected. To some I must give hearty thanks for what they did to help me; the Harbour Master never failed to lend his assistance in the way of information, the Chairman of the Urban Council, for instance, as far as he was able to do so; so also did the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, though his help was hard pressed. The Postmaster General not only lent me his copy of General Orders until my own could be prepared in usable shape, but allowed his clerks to undertake that work for me, and frequently spared the time of a very able detective on his staff to carry out investigations into malpractices among my staff, as well as supplying my staff with prompt notices of arrival of ships. The Censors co-operated in breaking rackets by informing me of matters coming to their notice.

It would not be fair to exclude mention of the help given by the Manager of the Railway and his Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Qualifications

In other cases appreciation of co-operation must be severely qualified; certain sections of the Police Department were most helpful, and in fact in this respect the Commissioner, the C.I.D. and the Emergency Unit, on whose services I called with embarrassing frequency. My relations with the special branch were less harmonious. I was requested by them to take over work which did not seem to fall within the scope of immigration control; there was unnecessary delay in bringing to my notice the existence of special arrangements with Macau regarding dispensation from the holding of passports, and in dealing with the matter after it had been brought to my notice; there was even more delay in supplying me with a copy of the standing orders for passport examination, which were very urgently required for the instruction of my newly acquired staff. Its subordinate officers seemed reluctant to explain their methods to my examining officers, and there was constant wrangling over the use of launches.

The last feature has come to a head in a recent inquiry which, I believe now proceeding, whatever be the reason; whether the refusal from their hands of passport control was felt as a loss of prestige, or because they were themselves, as is quite probable, embarrassed by the demands for use of their launches, there is little that can be said for the attitude taken.

Little Help From Treasury

Still less can be said of the co-operation of the Treasury. I was far from unwilling to accept guidance on methods of accounting that frequently before my official appointment, and almost daily after the opening of the office, I was in contact with one or other of the senior officers of that department; there is still in existence account books of a form devised by them, and I gratefully acknowledge Mr. Barton's assistance in lending more suitable furniture for my shelves.

Mr. Fudney paid fairly frequent visits to my office and he was well aware of the increasing conditions under which I was working; when it was apparent to him that all was not well, helpful advice, let alone concrete help, simply ceased.

There is no hint in his reports which have been brought before this commission of his knowledge of the almost insupportable conditions of work; he indeed recommended that ledgers and other books should be kept, but though he himself was the officer ultimately responsible for proper keeping of Government accounts, I cannot find that he ever represented to anyone in aid of my own requests the urgent need of a trained accountant to put my accounts into order which, as he was well aware, I had neither time nor staff to do myself. He did not lend such an officer from his own department, nor suggest a suitable person to be engaged for the purpose, though I may presume he was better qualified to recommend an accountant than I was.

The Only Suggestion

The only suggestion bearing on the problem emanating from the Treasury was made on, I believe, January 10, 1941, when he recommended that Mr. A. J. G. Taylor, transferred to my department as an A.I.O., should be called in to put my accounts in order. It represents a curiously narrow outlook that he should have overlooked the fact that one of the very small number of experienced officers in my department, Mr. Taylor, could be ill-spared from his own sphere in the New Territories; still more curious, that, in criticising me for having failed to provide an accounting system adequate to the department's needs, he should have forgotten not only that accountants are made and not born, but also his own responsibility as chief accounting officer, unless he conceived that his own duty was completely discharged when in arrears he reported, with certain exaggeration, the shortcomings of the department without indicating means of amelioration.

It may have been blind faith in those reports which induced the Financial Secretary to attribute all the imperfections to the "persons" with whom I had seen fit to surround myself—that I think is in the file I handed in this morning—again without any conscious attempt to surround me with persons more proper for their posts.

Inadequate Provisioning

Fifthly, inadequate provisioning of the department from the point of view of office space and transport.

I have already put in documents in substantiation of these two complaints, and it only remains to say that while the demand for more office space could not have been foreseen without actual experience of the department in full working order, the latter demand, made after full consideration and not before I felt that I had behind me enough experience to actual working of my examination squads and of the financial balance sheet, was a conclusion, met with very unsympathetic reception on the part of the Financial Secretary. The result is that my department is called upon to examine ships in all parts of the Harbour relying for its transport on one very inadequate launch which it shares with the Police officers on duty on the harbour, and in the case of motor boats in which, besides being expensive, are slow and entirely unsuitable for the infrequent but unstable conditions of the sea. For the same reason I am unable even to investigate the question of control of junk traffic at Shaikwan and other spots. Singapore Immigration Office has two launches at its sole disposal to cope with eight to ten ships from the Netherlands Indies per day and an average of one liner every second day; these facts and figures were supplied to me by Mr. Huggins of the Singapore Immigration Office.

Sabotage In Effect

To say that the Immigration Office was sabotaged from the outset would be to go too far, but it has been in effect sabotaged by the refusal of even the most elementary facilities which experience had shown abundantly necessary for its proper and convenient functioning. When these facilities were not refused downright there was delay, more than is adequately explained by the normal demands of office routine. Financial control throughout has preferred the form of cheques for office use, and financial advice has been normally the form of criticism in arrears of advice to utilise the services of non-existent officers or of officers whose duties lay in other spheres instead of providing at least temporarily the services of an officer properly equipped to see the department set on its feet in the matter of an accounting system.

Scandalous Extravagance

I may illustrate the greater liberality with which the Malayan Immigration Office has been treated in this matter of provisioning by quoting an instance. Some few weeks ago I was invited by the Financial Secretary to undertake certain additional work in connection with control of currency carried by passengers; I agreed to do so but asked for an assurance that my engagement of six senior officers specially for this service, would not be questioned, I having arrived at that figure after careful consultation with my staff.

The reply, issued with scandalous extravagance in staffs, and ended by saying that the Financial Secretary would prefer to drop the scheme altogether rather than consent to such waste; the scheme was accordingly dropped. A few days later I learned accidentally from Mr. Huggins of the Singapore Immigration Office, who happened to be in the Colony, that his staff had just been augmented by 32 Europeans expressly for this work. Anything more clearly showing the lack of sense of proportion or of imagination in financial control would be hard to find.

Generally, almost all these causes of unsatisfactory working could be traced to one the united advice of those working in the department, and best acquainted by practical experience with its peculiar problems was given second place to that of those working in far easier conditions, with an adequate and fully trained staff, uncrowded offices, and traditions to work by instead of to make the man in the spot give warning of the inevitable result, and was disregarded. To say that, had my advice been taken in all cases, everything would have gone well might be to go too far; but it is at least certain in my mind that had my demands been promptly met the bad effects would have been greatly minimised, and in inquiry need not have been held at all.

If in retrospect I see good grounds for accepting blame for the conduct of the department, they are that I should have abandoned a manifestly

Mr Forrest Explains To C.S. How His Department Operated

In the following minute, which Mr Forrest submitted to the Colonial Secretary on February 17, the Immigration Officer explains precisely the methods by which his department was at that time operating. The minute was placed before the Commission this morning as a complementary to the rest of Mr Forrest's statement. The minute follows:

The work of this department has now crystallised enough to enable me to set out in outline the sections of work and the responsibilities of the officers in charge of each; from which it may be deduced what rank the officer in charge of each section should hold.

The Minister of the Interior will be entirely dependent on H.O. for staffing and disciplinary methods involving dismissals, and will make no promotions within its own boundaries; I consider that its staff is too small to admit of fairness if it were a self-contained unit. The New Territories will be a complete autonomy, local knowledge and local housing problem is a difficult one, and that is an extra reason why the general staff should not be liable to frequent transfers between old and New Territories, and why junior staff (I.A.s, J.I.A.s, and messengers) should be locally recruited. A.I.O. N.T. will have authority to dispose his existing staff as he thinks best, subject to reference to Head Office; to engage messengers, and J.I.A.s, and to promote to the rank of A.I.O. subject only to prior approval of Head Office as regards the numbers to be recruited or promoted. If he desires any addition to his numbers of A.I.O.s, temporarily or permanently, he may recommend individuals to Head Office, but promotion to the rank will not necessarily be made from within New Territories cadre, and new engagements may also be made from Head Office, (all the above scheme refers to the area at present called A.I.O. N.T., only; i.e., the Mainland, excluding Hong Kong, Peninsular, should it at any time be necessary to man points in Sakung Peninsula it will be a matter for consideration whether the officers stationed there will be under orders of A.I.O. N.T. or not; posts on islands will come under Head Office).

Cash Security System

The sub-division of labour in Head Office depends to some extent on the question whether Government approves of the total abolition, or reduction to a minimum, of the cash security system; the following system is based on the assumption that the security system will go as at present. Internal three work would have already been arranged as at (15) in this file; the system will continue, subject only to increase in numbers of squads if experience and the demands of shipping companies show an increase to be necessary. Internal three work would be organised into sections as follows: I. Clerical, under the First Clerk: The chief concerns of this section will be with typing, receiving and despatching, preparation of periodical returns internal and external, filing and recording of documents, storekeeping.

Staffing Section

The Staffing section. The officer in charge should be of A.I.O. rank and should be responsible for the conduct and efficiency of outdoor staff employed at the counter; for the training of outdoor staff; and, subject to such directions as may be from time to time given him by I.O., for the proper posting of all cash books and ledgers, including sub-cash books, and the maintenance of the cash book. The chief concerns of this section will be with typing, receiving and despatching, preparation of periodical returns internal and external, filing and recording of documents, storekeeping.

The section dealing with grant or refusal of permits and certificates, under or more A.I.O. No. of the rank of A.I.O. may assume responsibility to grant or refuse documents; though an I.A. may return an application to an applicant or to an agency for formal correction, or may refer for further enquiry. The work of I.A.s and J.I.A.s in this section is restricted to formal correction of applications received, and to their proper recording inward and outward.

Two filing sections, one having custody of application forms before the documents are written, and the other of documents after they are written.

Impossible struggle as soon as it became plain that my demands had not been met, and that the department in the only way in which it could be carried on properly would be compromised, as was not so long ago suggested to me by a certain highly-placed Government officer, to the extent of taking a reasonable amount of square in my department for granted and thus I might have alayed a great deal of the sponsored discontent.

I can only explain my failure to adopt either line of action by quoting the last official minute of an officer who left the service of this Government some fourteen years ago, and say that any officer worth his salt will carry on his work however unencouraging the conditions under which he is called upon to work.

other of applications already endorsed as having had a permit or certificate written in response to it; each will be under an I.A. and will keep its own records inward and outward. v. The writing section. This will have an A.I.O. or I.A. as his second-in-command; his staff will consist of a nucleus of J.I.A.s, supplemented by temporary writers.

Strong Room Section

vi. The strong room section under a Senior Office Assistant. This officer will have charge of the stock of unsigned documents and other audit-numbered forms, and will be responsible that steps are taken to replenish the stock in due time. At present, until there is available proper office space properly laid out, together with sufficient staff of shooflys adequately accured, he must have charge of the signed documents also; this officer will also have general charge of the circulation system so far as concerns applications from the moment when a counter-foil label is applied until the time when the application form is brought out to identify and issue the permit or certificate.

vii. The signing and embossing section. Unless an officer designated as secretary or senior office assistant is placed in charge of this section, it should be governed by an officer not below the rank of A.I.O. In addition to what the description of the section implies, that officer will be responsible for the custody of the embossing die and for ensuring that the final check on the correct copying of the details from application forms is also the work of this section.

Accountant's Section

viii. An accountant's section: The accounting system has just been finally drafted, and the accountant may or may not require an assistant, for proper posting of all cash books and ledgers, including sub-cash books, and the maintenance of the cash book. (The question of the continuance or otherwise of the cash deposit system is again relevant here).

ix. If the cash deposit system continues, it is necessary also to provide a sub-section, working under the accountant, and dealing exclusively with the refund of deposits. A shoofly should have charge.

x. An investigation section, consisting of one or more I.A.s, whose business it will be to make random checks on the genuineness of guarantees alleged in applications and on such other special matters as they have from time to time allotted to them.

xi. In all that has gone before, the passport office has been excluded from consideration; it has worked as a self-contained unit till now, and there seems no reason, by way of economy of staff or otherwise, why this should not continue, subject always to its first-class clerical coming under the purview of the accountant.

The scheme above outlined deals with the actual and the immediately practicable; as soon as another administrative assistant, another office, and more shooflys are to be found, and the office depleted of some of its excessive population, we can make a minor structural alteration giving more space for the public and away with the queue at the door, provide a proper griffed counter with gulchets for the shooflys, and implement the proposals in para. viii above.

Nazi Losses Over Malta

CAIRO, Mar. 24 (UP).—It is reported that the R.A.F. shot down five Junkers 87s and that anti-aircraft guns destroyed four more when large formations of German bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta last Sunday.

The report added, "there was but little damage from the bombings."

REPORTS DENIED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—VICHY, Mar. 24 (UP).—The reports that Annam had demanded wider autonomy, and that Admiral Decoux had consented to allow the King of Annam to live at Hue, have been officially denied. The denial points out that there is no King of Annam, but an Emperor, Bao Dai, who has always lived at Hue.

Fines ranging from \$250 to \$1,000 were imposed by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy this morning on 14 Chinese summoned for attempting to send letters out of the Colony other than by post. Officers were fined according to the number of letters they had attempted to send.

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Plans Made For A New Coventry

Coventry, March 24 (UP).—Plans have already been made for a new and more beautiful Coventry to rise from the ruins of the first of the German "one-town-at-a-time-Blitzes."

They were in existence even before the Germans raided Coventry. The city architect, Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, built a model for a local town planning exhibition, which has now been brought out of its pigeonhole. "Coventry to-day has a magnificent opportunity to make herself a city of the future," said a local architect. "Apart from the loss of life, the bombing of the city may well prove a blessing in disguise."

As the focus of his plan, Gibson has taken those buildings which, excepting the Cathedral, largely escaped the Nazi bombing.

Before Bombing
Before the bombers came, these buildings—Holy Trinity Church, the Council House and the historic St. Mary's Hall—were hidden by an unplanned jumble of offices, shops and warehouses. To-day they stand out amid a waste of ruins.

In the future, if Gibson's plans are followed, they will be surrounded by tree-fringed lawns. Pool Meadow, which at present is a clatter-covered car park, will live up to its name by being reconstructed as a meadow with two pools to reflect the sky.

A huge new block of buildings, enclosing more lawns, will lie north of the Cathedral, and will be not more than three storeys high so as not to obstruct the view.

War At Home Cannot Keep Down Racing

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Shorn of the usual peacetime glamour and bound by restrictions through wartime conditions, flat racing for the season begins with the Lincolnshire Handicap at Lincoln on Wednesday.

Despite the anti-sport element which has been responsible for the cancellation of the Grand National, one of the biggest turf spectacles in the world, with the exception of the Derby, the fact that racing has overcome more obstacles in the last nine months than in its whole history proves that it is generally required both as a successful breeding industry and a relaxation for all those participating in the war effort.

Despite conditions which require the rationing of foodstuffs, even for the reduced number of horses in training, there is great optimism, and owners of all types varying from a peer who was a former Secretary of State for India, to a Doncaster publican are competing for the first big prize.

Transport difficulties will naturally restrict attendance at the meeting, at which khaki-and-the-air-force-blue will provide a splash of colour, and many jockeys will parade in the paddock with Air Force or Army overcoats over their silks.

Probable Starters

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Probable starters and riders for the Lincolnshire to be run on Wednesday are:

Quartier Maitre (Gordon Richards), Bold Nick (Carey), Time Step (Lano), Hildley (Taylor), Lion Tamer (Harry Wragg), Rue de la Paix (Sammy Wragg), Mickie Bulger (P. Evans), Ephorus (M. Beary), Glimming (D. Dick), Uncle Archie (K. Mullins), Crony Moor (E. Smith), Larboard (Worral), Monopole (D. Smith), St Swithin (Richardson), Bygone (Filton), Overdraft (G. Hives), Michelgrove (D. Greening), Abbe Smy (—), Gaston (—).

MATSUOKA MAY WIN PACT

FROM PAGE ONE

which a Japanese shrine was painted in gold and silver.

Leaves For Berlin
MOSCOW, Mar. 24 (Domet).—Mr. Matsuoka left here by train for Berlin at 11 o'clock to-night. He was seen off by the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. A. Lozovsky, the Director of the Protocol Bureau, Mr. Vambarkov, and other Soviet officials, as well as the Japanese, German and Italian Ambassadors and the Ministers of other Axis Powers.

LATE NEWS

Chinese Expect Kaoan Recapture

FROM PAGE ONE

Seann, strategic city in west Chekiang near the Anhwei border. The Japanese are fleeing the north of the city.

Fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsu border is developing as over 10,000 Japanese troops pushing forward in several columns are being engaged by the Chinese.

In the Changling area on the west bank of the Taihu Lake, a battle is being fought near Shochunshan north of Kwanli in west Chekiang, where some 3,000 Japanese troops attacking Chinese positions in the area are being intercepted and checked.

Southern Kiangsu

On the Iling front in southern Kiangsu, the Chinese are counter-attacking at Changlu which the Japanese captured on March 19. Another Japanese column numbering about 2,000 men operating north of Liyang, is now locked with the Chinese at Taifu, a village south of Liyang.

Northern Anhwei

LIHWANG, Mar. 23.—A signal success was scored by Chinese troops in northern Anhwei on March 19 when they recaptured Kaohofu and Liantan, strategic points north of Anking, after having routed a large Japanese detachment of over 2,000 men.

On March 17, a mixed Japanese force of infantrymen and cavalrymen,

10,000 Incendiary Bombs On Berlin

FROM PAGE ONE

with their light runs on the outer mole.

One Very Big Explosion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Mar. 24 (UP).—An Air Ministry communique states that Berlin, Kiel and Hanover were "successfully attacked" last night. "Heavy bombs and incendiaries were dropped and a very large explosion was observed at Hanover. Shacks of smaller bombs were dropped on coastal targets in Germany and the occupied territories. Some of these appear to have been particularly successfully aimed."

"A fire was started at the naval base at Denholder which was still visible from near the English coast. "One of our aeroplanes is missing from these operations. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing from the attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch coast."

supported by four field pieces, launched a vigorous drive northward from Anking. After occupying Lien-tan, they pushed south-westward to Kaohofu and took the town on the following day. With the arrival of reinforcements, the Chinese counter-attacked in the night of March 18 and recovered the two points the next day. The Japanese were forced to retreat to Anking.

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